

السؤال الأول

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

6.27.453

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PARIS, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1971

Established 1887

Asks Political Solution to War

Ky Mocks Saigon Regime

SAIGON, April 19 (Reuters).—Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky made a bitter and sweeping attack on the South Vietnamese administration today and declared that the country should seek a political solution to the war.

The vice-president mocked official claims of "victory" in Laos, denounced "a new class of war profiteers" and declared that "the people have lost all faith in the government."

He compared South Vietnam to a sinking ship and said it was too late to talk about a military solution to the war.

Speaking at a seminar at the Saigon School of Social Welfare and talking informally to Vietnamese reporters afterward, the vice-president gave the strongest expression so far to his dramatically changed position over the last few months.

Long an outspoken hawk, the former air vice-marshal was the most powerful man in the Saigon government as premier under the pre-1967 constitution.

But after accepting second place to President Nguyen Van Thieu four years ago, he was



Nguyen Cao Ky

gradually eased from the councils of power, and has split openly with the president in recent weeks.

Referring to a victory parade last week following South Vietnamese operations against the Ho Chi Minh Trail in southern Laos, the vice-president said laughingly to newsmen: "You

ask why we didn't have a victory parade after our successful campaign in Cambodia last year... we did not have to, you know, because it was a real victory."

"As to why we had a victory parade in Hue for the recent campaign in southern Laos, I think you should ask the president," he said. He also told newsmen:

"The first thing we should try to achieve is to find ways to stop the fighting... let's not talk about a military solution to the war. This is something too regional, too outmoded already."

"I do not mean that we should end the war unilaterally. I mean that we should be strong militarily, economically and socially, so as to work toward a political solution," he said.

He praised the fighting spirit of South Vietnamese soldiers and their allies, and said the military situation is improved but "this does not necessarily mean that we are winning the war, because in reality the war is still going on."

Proposals Discussed With U.S.

Israel Gives Ideas on Suez Opening

By Peter Grose

JERUSALEM, April 19 (NYT).—Israel gave the United States its long-awaited "ideas and proposals" today for achieving an interim arrangement with Egypt to permit the reopening of the Suez Canal.

Premier Golda Meir discussed the diplomatic opportunities head with U.S. Ambassador J. Edgar Hoover at her office in Tel Aviv, an official spokesman announced at her side for a meeting was Foreign Minister

Abba Eban and Defense Minister Moshe Dayan.

The Israeli message is understood to have opened the possibility of the withdrawal of Israeli occupation forces from the near vicinity of the canal—there was no commitment to a precise distance—under three broad conditions:

- Egypt must declare that the long state of belligerency with Israel is at an end, though such a declaration could fall short of formal peace agreement.
- Concrete guarantees and

sanctions must be defined in advance in case there is any Egyptian or Soviet attempt to cross the canal in force in the wake of an Israeli withdrawal, or otherwise to seize strategic advantage from a canal-opening arrangement.

- Israel will not accept any commitment, explicit or implied, to a further withdrawal from the occupied Sinai Peninsula until a comprehensive peace agreement has been reached.

Egypt has described an Israeli withdrawal from the canal as only the first phase of a total withdrawal from all the territories seized in the six-day war of 1967.

Connally Plan Urges U.S. To Back Loan to Lockheed

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, April 19 (NYT).—Treasury Secretary John B. Connally Jr. has drawn up a plan to ask Congress to authorize a loan of \$350 million to Lockheed Corp. to help it develop a new jet engine.

The projected loan guarantees a vital ingredient in a complex plan to revive the program to build Lockheed L-1011 aircraft for Rolls-Royce jet engines.

President Nixon evidently still favors the Connally plan, which could produce a fierce new debate in Congress.

Democrat, was asked by the President shortly after the Rolls-Royce went into receivership Feb. 4 to monitor critical international talks aimed at saving the Airbus project and at keeping Lockheed itself from possible bankruptcy.

Far from just monitoring the talks, he has been playing a catalytic role in the negotiations. It has been thought from the start that his eventual recommendations might make or break the delicate salvage effort.

The loans that would be guaranteed under the rescue plan would be in addition to \$350 million in unguaranteed loans already made to Lockheed by 24 banks involved in the company's troubled defense and commercial projects.

Mr. Connally said through a spokesman that he is becoming increasingly clear that many of the participants in Lockheed negotiations will not be satisfied with a government guarantee, the Associated Press said today.

The former Texas governor, a

to call for still another \$100 million in non-government-guaranteed loans, which would bring the overall total to perhaps \$700 million.

Government guarantees of a major portion of the loan package (Continued on Page 9 Col. 4)

Swiss Engineer Admits Sale of Jet Engine Plans to Israel

By Thomas J. Hamilton

GENEVA, April 19 (NYT).—A Swiss jet-engine expert admitted today that Israel had paid him nearly \$200,000 for passing blueprints of an engine used in a French Mirage-3 jet fighter, told the Swiss Security Federal Court in Lausanne, however, he had violated Swiss security laws because of his sympathy for Israel, not for the money.

Ulrich Fraenknecht, 44, conceded in 1968 and 1969 he handed more than 2,000 designs of the parts, nearly 100,000 pages of drawings, to produce them, rather material to the Israelis in the embargoed France-Israel arms trade since 1967.

Fraenknecht said he had sold the plans to Israel, he said, and the attitude of the United States was uncertain because of the 1968 presidential election.

Mr. Fraenknecht said that after he had paid a visit to the Dachau concentration camp near Munich he felt that he should help a people who were in great need. Neither France nor Britain was willing to sell military aircraft to Israel, he said, and the attitude of the United States was uncertain because of the 1968 presidential election.

"The Israelis did not need sympathy, they needed aircraft parts or the know-how to produce them," he said.

Mr. Fraenknecht has been in prison since September, 1969. His cousin, Joseph Fraenknecht, is on trial for complicity in the affair.

Republican Speaks, Too

'Dump Nixon' Kickoff Rally Addressed by Muskie, Bayh

By R. W. Apple Jr.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 19 (NYT).—More than 10,000 advocates of peace in Indochina gathered yesterday on the steps and lawns of Rhode Island's capitol for the kickoff of a national "Dump Nixon" campaign.

Sens. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine and Birch Bayh of Indiana, both potential Democratic presidential candidates, and Rep. Paul W. McCloskey Jr. of California, a potential Republican challenger of President Nixon, spoke at the two-hour bipartisan rally.

It was organized by former Rep. Alford E. Lawson of New York, who originated the 1968 "Dump Johnson" movement.

Nearly everyone at the rally was young. From the balcony of the capitol, the crowd looked like a sea of blue denim. Despite raw, 45-degree weather and an intermittent drizzle, the turnout surpassed Mr. Lawson's stated target of 10,000.

Except for Peter Yarrow, the folksinger, Sen. Bayh, who was the opening speaker, drew the best reception.

"If the new isolationism," he said, "refers to one who believes that the shortest distance between war and peace is a straight line out of Vietnam, count me in. If it refers to one who doesn't think you need to bomb four countries and invade two to get out of one, you count me in on that, too."

In a more moderate speech, which included a warning against violence, Sen. Muskie said he wanted "to challenge policies, not personalities." He praised the "brave men" killed in Indochina but added:

"We cannot add to the honor we do them by risking other lives in their names. We cannot give

their deaths great meaning by increasing the tonnage of bombs we drop on Vietnam, or by widening the war into other countries."

Rep. McCloskey, who returned this weekend from a trip to Vietnam and Laos, argued that by registering as Republicans and supporting him or another anti-war challenger in the Republican primaries next year young people could help defeat the President "a few months earlier than otherwise possible."

Crowd Mostly Orderly

The crowd was orderly and quiet throughout the rally, except for one small group that sporadically chanted "Dump the Whole Bunch" and held up a banner that said "The Nixons and Muskie are All Alike." One member of the group shouted "Generalities!" during the Maine senator's 10-minute speech.

Viet Cong Leader in Paris Urges U.S. War Foes to Coordinate Efforts

PARIS, April 19 (UPI).—Viet Cong Foreign Minister Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh today called on organizers of Vietnam peace rallies in the United States to improve their coordination so as to increase public pressure on the Nixon administration.

Mrs. Binh, the Viet Cong's chief peace negotiator in Paris, made the appeal in a message of encouragement to the National Peace Action Coalition, the People's Coalition for Peace and Justice and other peace movements readying anti-government meetings in the United States for late April and early May.

In her message, Mrs. Binh drew a distinction between President Nixon who, she alleged, was indifferent to the continuation of the war, and the American people who, she said, was "totally different from the government" and opposed its policies.

Mrs. Binh said she wished the spring anti-war rallies great success, adding that she hoped that "the different groups working against the war in the United States can act with even a better coordination to undertake more effective action to demand that the Nixon administration negotiate seriously a political solution to the South Vietnamese problem so that the war may end and peace be restored in Vietnam."

French War Critics Want March

PARIS, April 19 (Reuters).—Forty-one French organizations critical of America's involvement in Vietnam today called for a march for peace in Paris on May 8.

The organizations backing the march range from the French Communist party to the Franco-Vietnamese Friendship Organization.

'Science Station' Placed in Orbit By Soviet Union

By Anthony Astrachan

MOSCOW, April 19 (WP).—The Soviet Union today launched into space an unmanned "orbital scientific station" that may turn out to be part of a new step toward a manned space laboratory.

It was the first of a series of unmanned probes.

- The craft, named Salut, is a small satellite.
- Its aim is to perfect elements of design and on-board systems and conduct scientific research and experiments in space. Its size and weight were not mentioned.
- It went into an orbit between 124 and 137.6 miles high at an angle of 51.8 degrees to the equator, revolving around the earth once every 86.5 minutes.

(The first progress report, issued this evening, said Salut was "functioning normally" after nine orbits, and it indicated this was no ordinary Sputnik. United Press International said. The progress report said flight tracking and control were being done by both land stations and Soviet ships at sea, a detail normally announced only in connection with manned shots or unusually sophisticated unmanned probes.)

Soviet journalists have been telling Western correspondents for days that one or two manned spacecrafts would soon be launched.

Brandt Still Has Hope on Berlin Talks

Moves to Dispel W. German Gloom

BONN, April 19 (Reuters).—Chancellor Willy Brandt sees no grounds for pessimism about the outcome of the protracted four-power talks on Berlin. It was officially reported today.

The chancellor's view was made known by West German government spokesman Conrad Ahlers at a press conference here. His statement had the aim, apparently, of counteracting officially inspired gloom which spread through Bonn last week about a possible eventual collapse of the negotiations.

The ambassadors of the Big Four powers—the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union—last Friday held the latest in their intermittent series of meetings, which started just over a year ago, and are due to meet again on May 7.

The main discussion point Friday was a Soviet position paper, a version of which was leaked by a Polish newspaper the day before.

As the ambassadors were meeting, another government spokesman, Ruediger von Weizsacker, said that the Warsaw version was correct as it stood but gave a distortedly favorable impression of the Soviet standpoint in the talks because it was out of context and incomplete.

Today Mr. Ahlers said that the chancellor believed the negotiations would be drawn out but that the Soviet paper, handed over in March in reply to a Western position paper, contained "some positive points" for continuation of the talks.

The chancellor had no doubt, Mr. Ahlers added, that Moscow was still interested in reaching a Berlin settlement.

Western representatives had said after Friday's meeting that the two sides were still far apart.

U.S. Magazine Quotes Him

Eisenhower Said He Balked At Soviet Advance to Berlin

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP).—A protest by Gen. Eisenhower that Allied plans for the future of Berlin left the city isolated in Soviet-occupied territory was rejected in 1944 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, a magazine said today.

U. S. News and World Report said it has obtained a stenographic record of a conversation between Gen. Eisenhower and eight years later about the incident.

The magazine quotes Gen. Eisenhower as saying of President Roosevelt:

"He just laughed. I can handle Uncle Joe" (Stalin). That is exactly what he told me."

The magazine says:

Eisenhower's Story

"Gen. Eisenhower, a key figure in that controversy, told his side of the 'Berlin' story in a meeting with some Republican advisers on July 29, 1952."

"A stenographic record was kept. At Mr. Eisenhower's request, it was not made public. Now, however, those involved in the conversation feel that the general's role in that critical period of 1945 has been distorted by some recent events. The record of that conversation has come into the possession of U.S. News and World Report, and its key passages are published here for the first time."

The magazine says it is, in effect, Gen. Eisenhower's answer to charges that he was responsible for permitting Russia to capture Berlin—and thus opening the way for the extension of Communism deep into Western Europe.

"The picture this record paints is of Mr. Eisenhower as a military commander who was sus-

picious of Soviet intentions and personally desirous of bringing Berlin into Western hands—but felt himself trapped by decisions of political superiors that left him no feasible alternative to halting his advancing armies short of Berlin, as he did."

"The record discloses that Gen. Eisenhower flew secretly from London to Washington in January, 1944, and protested vigorously to President Franklin D. Roosevelt against Allied plans for the postwar division of Germany that left Berlin isolated inside Soviet-occupied territory. Mr. Eisenhower told his fellow Republicans:

"In talking to Mr. Roosevelt about these things, he just laughed. 'I can handle Uncle Joe.' That is exactly what he told me."

Further Protests

"Again, in early 1945, Gen. Eisenhower is shown as renewing his protests to President Roosevelt and also to British Prime Minister Winston Churchill. He insisted that his Western forces were in a strong position and that a blueprint for dividing Europe between the Western Allies and Russia should not be made final until the end of the war. Again, he said, 'They wouldn't listen to us.'"

A few days later, at the Yalta conference in February, the post-war plans agreed to earlier were formalized by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin.

"And from then on," Mr. Eisenhower related, "all of my movements, all of my planning, had to take into consideration where we were going to be situated after the war."

Acts After Arabs Federate

France Warns Libya on Mirages

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, April 19.—France indicated today that it would embargo the more than 100 Mirage jets still to be delivered to Libya if the Libyans used the newly created Union of Arab Republics to transfer the planes to either Egypt or Syria.

A Foreign Ministry statement pointed out that the new Arab grouping in no way changed the terms of the Mirage contract or the French government's position, which has been to sell no arms to Middle East belligerents.

The French defended the sale of the planes to Libya when it was announced 15 months ago on the grounds that Libya was not contiguous to the Middle East battlefields. In a television broadcast, Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas said that the sale would be embargoed if the planes were to "change destination."

He said the planes could be used only in the defense of Libya and could not be transferred to another country or used against Israel. France still has an embargo on 50 Mirages bought and paid for by Israel. The sale was embargoed after the six-day war.

On several occasions, however, Libyan President Muammar Kaddafi has said that Libya would use the planes against Israel. The French, also on several occasions, have reiterated that if the terms of the contract were broken, it would slap an embargo on the remaining planes.

According to reliable sources, only four of the 110 Mirages destined for Libya already have been delivered. A dozen more are scheduled for delivery this year. But the heavy part of the shipment is not to be until 1973, by which time it is estimated, Libya will have trained more pilots.

Many observers have felt that the full order of 110 planes would never be carried out. Libya, a country of only about 2 million persons, is estimated to have no more than half a dozen pilots presently capable of flying the Mirages, with about twice that number now in training in France. It takes about five years to train a Mirage pilot, experts estimate.

Sources here reason that Egyptian pilots could probably fly the Libyan jets without being detected. But these sources point out that the

Egyptians, with more than 500 combat jets of various types of their own, do not presently lack planes, but pilots capable of flying against the experienced Israeli pilots.

French Justification
Despite the problems inherent in the Libyan sale, the French have justified it in part as keeping the Soviet Union out of the area and in part as an important element in the French Mediterranean policy.

But the Libyan sale—if the full order goes through—will be the largest ever made by Dassault. It is estimated that the total Mirage deal will be for more than \$200 million. France

will also deliver 12 helicopters to the revolutionary regime.

Jacques Isnard, Le Monde's military expert, noted in a recent article that French arms exports last year tripled to \$1.3 billion, putting France in third place among the arms exporters, behind the United States and the Soviet Union.

Gen. Paul Stehlin, a centrist deputy and former air force pilot, today submitted a written question to the government asking what measures it intended to take in light of the new Libyan situation. And two newspapers, Le Figaro and l'Aurore, wrote that it was now time to consider applying the embargo.

Israel to Push Construction At Sharm el-Sheikh, Hebron

JERUSALEM, April 19 (UPI).—Housing Minister Zeev Shafar today announced further Israeli plans for developments in Arab territory captured in the 1967 war. Mr. Shafar said that Israel planned to push ahead with construction of housing in both Sharm el-Sheikh, the fortress guarding the entrance to the Strait of Tiran on the tip of the Sinai Peninsula, and in Hebron, on the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River.

Mr. Shafar told a news conference that "housing plans for Sharm el-Sheikh are in the advanced planning stage. The housing will accommodate soldiers, workers and whoever else wants to live there."

Asked if the cabinet had authorized the plans, Mr. Shafar said, "They are authorized by the authorized body."

He said that the first 12-apartment Jewish housing unit in Hebron would be completed by May 1. He said that a 12-apartment

ment unit would be completed every month between May and September.

Several months ago, the Israeli government announced that it planned to build 350 apartments for Jewish settlers in Hebron, the site of the cave of Machpelah, the tomb of Abraham and Sarah, and a holy place for both Muslims and Jews.

Israel recently completed a road linking Sharm el-Sheikh and Eilat. A civilian airport is now being constructed there.

But Mr. Shafar's announcement today was the first indication that Israel also planned urban development of the fortress which guards Israel's access to the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean through the port of Eilat.

Mr. Shafar has been strongly criticized recently, both at home and abroad, for his ministry's plans to construct 21,000 housing units in high-rise apartment blocks in the Arab section of Jerusalem. Israel annexed the area after the six-day war.

814,189 Jobless in Britain, Total Highest in 31 Years

LONDON, April 19 (UPI).—Britain's jobless total today reached 814,189—the highest in 31 years. The announcement sparked trade union and Labor party attacks against the Conservative party government.

The total represents 3.4 percent of the country's work force. Prime Minister Edward Heath blamed the high unemployment figures on wage inflation brought about by Britain's series of pay strikes.

"If a firm has to grant much higher wages at a time of falling profits, they either have to put up prices or lay off men or do both," he said, speaking to a Conservative rally in London.

Mr. Heath said his government had tried to remedy this inflation by making it "our duty to bring down the level of wage settlements both in the interests of prices and employment."

Barbara Castle, employment

secretary in the last Labor party government, charged in Parliament that the latest total indicated "the total collapse of the government's election promise and its economic policies."

Outside of parliament, Victor Feather, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, branded the latest total, as "a pitiful figure."

"Unless there is some expansion in the economy and increase in demand this pitiful picture will continue," Mr. Feather said.

Mr. Feather recently predicted the unemployed total would reach one million by Christmas. Jack Jones, general secretary of Britain's largest labor union, the 1.9-million strong Transport and General Workers Union, said, "The government has left things far too late. We need massive efforts to provide jobs, starting this week, if we are to prevent unemployment reaching the one million mark."

Hugh Scanlon, president of the 1.4-million strong Engineering Workers Union, second largest in Britain, said, "This is a disastrous and obviously disappointing figure. The so-called wild talk of one million unemployed does not now appear to be so wild."

The mid-April jobless total represented an increase of 21,026 over mid-March.

Officials expressed particular concern because April is a month in which the unemployed total normally begins to drop. The total figure includes 723,259 totally unemployed and this was the highest recorded in any month since April, 1940. The April, 1940 jobless total was 972,695, including 840,037 totally unemployed.

The jobless percentage was lowest in London and economically prosperous southeastern England at only 2 percent. It was highest in depressed Northern Ireland with 7.7 percent of the work force jobless.

Israel Gives U.S. Ideas on Suez Opening

Proposal Discussed In Both Capitals

(Continued from Page 1)
ment toward the peacemaking effort—now seemingly deadlocked.

Policymakers here are understood to consider that their conditions represent the maximum concessions consistent with national security. They acknowledged that Cairo's terms for letting the canal be dredged and prepared for shipping, at least as they have been stated in public, are far from what Israel is offering.

But U.S. diplomats have reportedly assured Israel that Egyptian statements in public do not represent Cairo's last word on the subject.

Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat has insisted, for instance, that the Egyptian Army would take up positions on the canal's eastern bank after the Israeli withdrawal. The Israeli memorandum is said to allow for the possibility of a token, face-saving troop crossing—perhaps as "guards" carrying the Egyptian flag onto the Sinai alongside the canal engineers—but not in any strategically effective force.

Official spokesmen declined to discuss the details of the meeting between Mr. Meir and Mr. Barbour, except to say that it continued a series of discussions between the two governments on "recent developments in the Middle East," including the possibility of reopening the Suez Canal, blocked since 1967.

Mr. Dayan participated at Mrs. Meir's request, officials said, since various military matters were discussed, such as the reports of new arms shipments to Egypt from the Soviet Union.

The possibility of speeding up and expanding American military aid to Israel to balance the reported new Soviet aid—said to include the sophisticated MIG-23 fighter-bomber—is believed to be under discussion.

Rad. Koenig Confer MOSCOW, April 19 (Reuters).—Soviet Premier Alexei N. Koenig discussed the Middle East situation with Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad here today.

The Soviet news agency Tass said that their conversation, which was described as friendly and cordial, dealt with "the struggle to liquidate the consequences of Israeli aggression and establish a lasting peace in the area."

More Workers Join the Strike Wave in Italy

ROME, April 19 (UPI).—Workers ranging from soccer players to prison employees called strikes today, joining a wave of labor unrest that included railroadmen, postal and bus workers, gasoline distributors and seamen.

Railroadmen in Lombardy went back to work at 9 p.m. after a 24-hour strike which affected train schedules in many northern areas. Trainmen throughout Italy plan to strike for one hour later this month in support of wage demands by train-cleaning personnel.

Players of Italy's 16 first and 20 second division clubs called the first nationwide strike in the country's soccer history for May 2, seeking a base-pay increase. Civilian prison personnel, upset by recent mutinies in jail and demanding a "danger indemnity," announced that they would strike April 26-30 and May 3-7.

Tons of mail were still piled up in post offices after staggered strikes and slowdowns. Bus and streetcar workers plan a nationwide 24-hour strike for Wednesday. Seamen said they would call strikes to halt all Italian ships for 24 hours in Italian or foreign ports between Tuesday and the end of the month. Rome gasoline station attendants planned to strike again next Sunday.

U.S. fighter-bombers and helicopter gunships drove the Communists back after five hours of fighting that began at mid-afternoon and raged until after dark.

Guerrilla Camp Attacked BANGKOK, April 19 (Reuters).—Thai troops with air support killed at least 20 guerrillas in a battle for a large Communist jungle camp in northern Thailand, informed sources said today.

Elsewhere, a U.S. armored column and 100 or more North Vietnamese troops tangled for five hours in one of the heaviest clashes in the Saigon region in several months. The U.S. command said 29 North Vietnamese troops and two Americans were killed and 34 Americans were wounded in the battle 31 miles northwest of Saigon. Three U.S. armored vehicles also were destroyed. The fight occurred Saturday afternoon but was not disclosed until today.

The unnamed chief designer of the Soviet Union's manned flight was preparing another long-duration manned flight as a prelude to the creation of a permanent space lab. He told the newspaper Sovetskaya Industriya that the Soyuz vehicles had "undergone necessary modifications to ensure fulfillment of a long and extensive program."

He added that the next Soyuz crew would test "mobile mechanical devices," improved portable windows and other instruments needed on future flights. The few details about Soyuz available at this point, combined with this statement from the anonymous chief designer—who is in fact the head of the Soviet space program—suggest that the new orbital station may be part of the prelude to the space lab rather than a section of the first orbital lab itself.

Manned craft would then go up to practice docking, the transfer of crew from craft to core, and methods of conducting space experiments in the Salyut.

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Orders over \$100 can be shipped at Danish export prices.



DOMINEERING—A self-propelled 8-inch gun is the focal point in this view of a newly constructed U.S. fire support base in the Central Highlands of South Vietnam.

Planes Bomb A Shau Valley, Vietnam GI But Ground Push Isn't Ready

SAIGON, April 19 (AP).—U.S. Air Force fighter-bombers attacked North Vietnamese positions inside the A Shau Valley for the second successive day today in support of a prematurely announced allied operation that apparently has not properly got under way yet.

Both President Nguyen Van Thieu and Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, commander of U.S. forces in South Vietnam, announced the operation Saturday and in effect violated their own ground rules by disclosing some details before any significant contact was made.

This has raised the possibility that the U.S. command and the South Vietnamese government are trying to use the news media to distribute misleading reports and raise speculation about allied operations to confuse the Communists.

Such announcements also are designed, it is believed, to give the impression that South Vietnamese forces are on the offensive and have the capability to strike anywhere at will.

With the presidential elections coming up in October, and Mr. Thieu a candidate for re-election, the president has been making many of the announcements on operations himself.

Gen. Abrams gave the impression Saturday that South Vietnamese troops had moved into the 30-mile-long valley in force.

Only Reconnaissance But field reports said today that only reconnaissance troops are operating inside the valley, bordering Laos, and that the plans do not call for the major force to move in until later this week.

The chief spokesman for Gen. Abrams, Col. Robert W. Leonard, said he considered as "imperfect" questions about the command "using the press. He said Gen. Abrams made his comments to newsmen and acted after Mr. Thieu had first announced the operation.

Mr. Thieu, however, did not disclose where it was taking place. He said only that operation Lam Son 720 was launched April 13. Gen. Abrams said it was in the A Shau and added, "Don't narrow it down to just the A Shau."

"We have never used the press to cause speculation," said Col. Leonard.

Battle Near Saigon Elsewhere, a U.S. armored column and 100 or more North Vietnamese troops tangled for five hours in one of the heaviest clashes in the Saigon region in several months. The U.S. command said 29 North Vietnamese troops and two Americans were killed and 34 Americans were wounded in the battle 31 miles northwest of Saigon. Three U.S. armored vehicles also were destroyed. The fight occurred Saturday afternoon but was not disclosed until today.

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Troop Pullout On Schedule

SAIGON, April 19 (UPI).—American forces in Vietnam have been cut to 284,000, the goal set by President Nixon for May 1, military sources said today.

The figure was reached two weeks ahead of schedule due to an early start in December so more GIs could be home for Christmas. The present strength is the lowest number of U.S. troops in Vietnam since July 30, 1968, when the total was 285,000. The peak of 543,000 was reached in April, 1969.

Such announcements also are designed, it is believed, to give the impression that South Vietnamese forces are on the offensive and have the capability to strike anywhere at will.

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U.S. fighter-bombers and helicopter gunships drove the Communists back after five hours of fighting that began at mid-afternoon and raged until after dark.

Guerrilla Camp Attacked BANGKOK, April 19 (Reuters).—Thai troops with air support killed at least 20 guerrillas in a battle for a large Communist jungle camp in northern Thailand, informed sources said today.

Elsewhere, a U.S. armored column and 100 or more North Vietnamese troops tangled for five hours in one of the heaviest clashes in the Saigon region in several months. The U.S. command said 29 North Vietnamese troops and two Americans were killed and 34 Americans were wounded in the battle 31 miles northwest of Saigon. Three U.S. armored vehicles also were destroyed. The fight occurred Saturday afternoon but was not disclosed until today.

The unnamed chief designer of the Soviet Union's manned flight was preparing another long-duration manned flight as a prelude to the creation of a permanent space lab. He told the newspaper Sovetskaya Industriya that the Soyuz vehicles had "undergone necessary modifications to ensure fulfillment of a long and extensive program."

He added that the next Soyuz crew would test "mobile mechanical devices," improved portable windows and other instruments needed on future flights. The few details about Soyuz available at this point, combined with this statement from the anonymous chief designer—who is in fact the head of the Soviet space program—suggest that the new orbital station may be part of the prelude to the space lab rather than a section of the first orbital lab itself.

Manned craft would then go up to practice docking, the transfer of crew from craft to core, and methods of conducting space experiments in the Salyut.

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Orders over \$100 can be shipped at Danish export prices.

Calley Juror Astounded by U.S. Reaction

Defense of Verdict Brings Threats, Praise

By Kenneth Reich

FORT BENNING, Ga., April 19.—Sgt. Maj. Harvey G. Brown, 33, an outspoken juror in the case of 1st Lt. William L. Calley, went on network television today to defend the guilty verdict. He said the verdict was "a necessary and just" sentence in his words, has been "one heck of a lot better."

He said his family live in the fort on the far outskirts of Columbus, Ga., a city where, throughout the Deep South, feeling has run particularly hot against the Calley verdict.

Oscars, threatening phone calls induced Maj. Brown to get the first unedited number of his life. A death threat was phoned to a local newscaster. His wife and two children jumped at momentary sounds.

When a strange woman came up to him in a bar and suggested that she "throttle" the juror, Maj. Brown's family moved out on him to leave before she placed him.

A 15-year career Army man, the major, prior to being chosen as a Calley juror, led a life of public obscurity.

He has been shocked, surprised and fascinated by the more than 1,000 letters he has received in response to his verdict. He said he had not wanted to believe that his verdict would be so widely publicized.

Rep. Robert Steele, R., Conn., and Rep. Morgan Murphy, D., Ill., said the drug problem in the war zone "clearly has reached epidemic proportions."

Rep. Steele talked to newsmen today before the two congressmen left for Hong Kong after a three-day visit to Vietnam. Rep. Murphy said he endorsed Rep. Steele's conclusions.

The congressmen criticized the lack of aid given U.S. officials by Asian leaders in the fight to stamp out the illicit drug traffic.

"We do not have the full cooperation of our allies," Rep. Steele said. "We have every reason to believe corruption among public officials is an important factor in the smuggling of heroin to GIs here."

Rep. Steele said that during a walk down a Saigon street last night with American military officers, "we were offered numerous times capsules of pure heroin."

"Even in the barbarity and insanity of war, some distinction must be made between the horrible duty to kill and wanton murder," wrote a woman from Pittsburgh. "The verdict is just, moral and equitable."

A man from Vermillion, S.D., complained, "Somehow in the amazing perversity of American logic the murderer is now a hero and justice is the villain."

Maj. Brown regards much of the critical mail as irrational. "One of the children that was shot could have or a later date killed your son or daughter," a Humbleville, Ala., woman wrote.

"Think about that, Maj. Brown. Lt. Calley did you a favor. He saved your child's life. And which would you rather have alive—your own or a Vietnamese child?"

Maj. Brown said that the tremendous public excitement over the Calley verdict came as a shock to him and the other jurors. During the trial, they had not been permitted to read accounts of it or have any contact with what people were thinking about it.

But Maj. Brown reiterated, "My Lai did happen. The evidence was too overwhelming. It did. I wish it hadn't. It's hard to believe American soldiers did this."

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Vietnam Veterans March In Protest in Washington

(Continued from Page 1)
Immediate withdrawal of all American forces from Indochina, and the cut-off of funds for military action in the area.

Rep. Bella Abzug, D., N.Y., told the rally: "It's up to you to see that no man in the Senate votes to continue this outrageous military conscription."

Rep. Paul N. McCloskey, R., Calif., who has threatened to challenge President Nixon in the primaries, said: "It's the duty of Congress . . . to end the war."

Senators Eugene McCarthy, D., Mont., and Hugh Scott, R., Pa., told reporters that the veterans were exercising their rights as Americans by demonstrating against the war.

However, Sen. Scott referred to them as a "minority of one-tenth of 1 percent of our veterans" and commented that "I'm probably doing more to get us out of the war than these marchers."

There were no incidents during the four-hour march as the demonstrators followed the rules laid down by their leaders.

When they were refused admittance to Arlington, one of the march leaders, with a bullhorn, told the demonstrators: "If you want violence go back to Nam."

The veterans have pledged themselves to an orderly week in Washington while protesting the war.

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Heroin Users Put at 30,000

SAIGON, April 19 (UPI).—Two U.S. congressmen investigating the international heroin and opium traffic said today that as many as 30,000 U.S. troops in Vietnam may be addicted to heroin.

Rep. Robert Steele, R., Conn., and Rep. Morgan Murphy, D., Ill., said the drug problem in the war zone "clearly has reached epidemic proportions."

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But Maj. Brown reiterated, "My Lai did happen. The evidence was too overwhelming. It did. I wish it hadn't. It's hard to believe American soldiers did this."

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Australians Set For Table Tennis Trip to Red China

HONG KONG, April 19 (Reuters).—Dr. John Jackson, president of Australia's Table Tennis Association, hastily rounded up a team today to go into China with him.

The Australians have received an invitation to visit China in the latest breakthrough in Peking's "ping pong diplomacy."

Dr. Jackson, a 46-year-old family doctor from Adelaide, came here from Tokyo yesterday to arrange entry documents. He left his team in Tokyo.

"They were staying in different hotels in Tokyo and it was difficult to contact them. But I finally managed it," he said. "We shall go into China as soon as they arrive, probably tomorrow."

French Ease Curb On Birth Control

PARIS, April 19 (Reuters).—Contraceptive devices for women went on general sale in French pharmacies for the first time today in a major concession to rising demands for liberalized access to birth-control means.

Women can now buy contraceptive diaphragms and spermicide creams.

In a related move, the government has authorized specialist doctors to issue a type of intra-uterine coil—another mechanical means of contraception—made under an agreement between French and American laboratories. Birth-control pills were already available here, but only on a doctor's prescription.

CHUNN Perfumes

Letter by Duvalier Published in Haiti

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, April 19 (Reuters).—President Francois Duvalier has written a letter to the director of a Haitian Sunday newspaper, expressing his satisfaction at the celebrations held in honor of his 66th birthday on Wednesday.

In a letter to Gerard de Coste, a Haitian diplomat in Paris, Duvalier said the celebrations had "warmed my heart and made me feel that I was still a young man."

He said he was "deeply touched" by the "warmth and sincerity" of the letters he had received from his friends and family.

In Bid for Reform Program

Nixon Denounces Welfare System

WASHINGTON, April 19 (UPI)—President Nixon today denounced the welfare system as a "monumental failure" and said it "makes the taxpayer furious."

In a hard-sell try for support for his welfare reform program, Mr. Nixon told the governors that he did not believe in a "guaranteed income but in a system which insures that a man is rewarded for working and not penalized."

He said that the idea that some work was menial and demeaning would have to be overcome. No job is menial, the President declared, if "it provides for your children and lets you look everyone else in the eye."

Mr. Nixon also praised Govs. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York and Ronald Reagan of California for getting tough with welfare recipients.

The President's plan for welfare reform, tentatively approved by the House Ways and Means Committee, would:

- Provide \$1,600 minimum yearly income plus food stamps for a family of four.
- Require every able-bodied adult with the exception of mothers with young children, to register for training or accept any work it offered.

The bill that has been approved tentatively by the committee would provide a \$2,400 payment and differs in some other details.

In attacking the current system, Mr. Nixon noted that "the person on welfare can often have a higher income than his neighbor who holds a low-paying job."

"Tragically, these situations often exist in the same neighborhood, side-by-side in the same apartment houses, and the effect is corrosive. It creates bitterness on the part of the worker. In the end, I suspect it causes resignation and we end up with another person on welfare," the President said.

Mr. Nixon added that these "rising welfare costs are not only placing heavier burdens on the federal budget" but are driving the states and cities into bankruptcy.



HAT IN THE RING—Charles Evers accepts nomination to run for governor at convention in Jackson, Miss.

Evers Becomes First Negro To Run for Miss. Governor

By James T. Wooten

JACKSON, Miss., April 19 (UPI)—Charles Evers became the first Negro candidate for governor in the 154-year history of this state with the unanimous

nomination of the Mississippi Democratic party yesterday, and confidently promised "a campaign to remember."

More than 3,500 Negroes and a few whites jammed a bunting-draped auditorium on the campus of Jackson State College where two black students were shot to death by the police last spring.

The rich, contralto voice of Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, the founder of the Freedom Democratic party in the state and a familiar figure in civil rights circles across the country, filled the crowded hall with "Precious Lord, Take My Hand," a song she dedicated to Mr. Evers.

He strode to her side on the stage, they embraced, and both began to weep as the audience joined in singing.

Mr. Evers, whose brother, Medgar, a civil rights leader, was murdered here in 1968, will be one of several candidates for governor in a nonpartisan election Oct. 12.

If needed, a runoff vote will be held Nov. 2.

Mr. Evers, the mayor of Fayette, Miss., returned from Chicago, after his brother's death and assumed many of his responsibilities, opened several businesses in Fayette, and, in 1968, ran unsuccessfully for the U.S. House of Representatives. In 1969, he became the first Negro elected mayor of an integrated community in the South.

During the Reconstruction era following the Civil War, a Negro was appointed governor of Mississippi, but no one of that race has ever sought the office through election.

Ali's Attorneys In Last Appeal To High Court

WASHINGTON, April 19 (UPI)—Former world heavyweight boxing champion Muhammad Ali today began his last battle against a five-year prison sentence for evading military service.

In an hour-long session before the U.S. Supreme Court, attorneys for the defense and for the government argued whether or not the boxer's Black Muslim beliefs would allow him to fight with weapons under some circumstances.

All was not present for the hearing, nor was the only black member of the eight-man court, Justice Thurgood Marshall, who disqualifies himself without giving a reason.

The ex-champion, also known as Cassius Clay, is appealing a five-year sentence and \$10,000 fine imposed on him in June, 1967, for evading the draft. The Supreme Court's decision is not expected before next month.

Today's hearing dealt only with the issue of whether the government was wrong in rejecting Ali's objection to the contract that his objection to war was political and racial, rather than religious.

All's attorney denied that he would ever be prepared to fight with weapons. "Nowhere on the record has Ali said he will fight with weapons for anyone, anywhere," his counsel, Chauncey Eskridge, told the court.

School Strike Ends in Newark

NEWARK, N.J., April 19 (UPI)—The black mayor of this predominantly black city found a compromise yesterday to the power struggle between a predominantly white teachers union and a black-dominated school board, ending an 11-week teachers' strike—the longest by teachers in a major American city.

Mayor Kenneth A. Gibson proposed the reinstatement of 347 striking teachers and compromise language on two disputed clauses in the previous contract. One clause provided "binding arbitration" of disputes over contract interpretation, and the other freed teachers from "nonprofessional chores."

Mrs. Carol A. Graves, black president of the two-thirds white Newark Teachers' Union, and Jesse Jacob, black president of the school board, both said they were resigned to the compromise, but not satisfied by it.

U.S. Decides to End Commercial Whaling

WASHINGTON, April 19 (UPI)—The Commerce Department today made final its decision to ban commercial whaling after Dec. 31 by U.S. firms or foreign ships using U.S. ports.

Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans announced his intention to take the action March 1. A public hearing was held in San Francisco March 29. Only one company, Del Monte of Richmond, Calif., is engaged in commercial whaling from U.S. ports.

C-5 Aircraft Held Unsafe By Proxmire

Air Force Criticized For Accepting Jets

WASHINGTON, April 19 (AP)—Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., charged that the giant C-5 transport is unsafe, unreliable and riddled with defects and accused the Air Force today of accepting the planes "knowing they are deficient."

Sen. Proxmire said that the Pentagon should send the 35 planes already delivered back for repairs and modifications at the expense of its manufacturer, Lockheed Corp.

In a speech before the Senate, Sen. Proxmire said that the C-5 defects are so serious that the Defense Department won't know until 1973 whether the plane can ever perform as designed.

He said that a report by the General Accounting Office "of the first 15 operational aircraft accepted by the Air Force revealed an average 127 unresolved deficiencies per aircraft."

Persistent Critic

Sen. Proxmire has been a persistent critic of the C-5 program since it was first learned that Lockheed was unable to produce the plane at the contract price.

The Pentagon agreed to renegotiate the contract and now has a total of 81 of the airplanes ordered.

"The Air Force has been accepting C-5s knowing they are deficient and knowing that they cannot perform their tactical missions," Sen. Proxmire said. "I find it absolutely disgraceful that the Pentagon has condoned the shoddy workmanship, poor performance and mismanagement that is going into the C-5A program."

Sen. Proxmire said that the GAO study showed:

- The landing gear, which enthusiasts claimed would allow the plane to kneel down like a camel for unloading, is the most troublesome malfunction. In a two-month period last year, more than 1,400 man-hours were required to maintain the landing gear of three C-5s.
- The braking system creates a drag, decreases the aircraft's climb and may restrict the payload.

Meanwhile, Rep. William Moorhead, D., Pa., formally asked the House Armed Services Committee to investigate the feasibility of canceling the contract for the C-5.

Judge Denies Pleas, Upholds Death for Manson, 3 Women

LOS ANGELES, April 19 (AP)—The trial judge today upheld the death sentences of Charles Manson and his three women co-defendants, condemning them to die in the gas chamber for what he called "seven senseless murders."

Superior Court Judge Charles H. Older, after denying motions for a new trial and reduction of sentence, said: "Not only is the death penalty appropriate but it is almost compelled by the circumstances of this case."

Just before pronouncing formal sentence, the judge allowed Manson to address the court. With his head bowed, Manson said: "I have always lived in the truth of your courtroom. I have always done what I was told. Sir, I accept this court as my father."

Earlier, the judge ruled that defense attorneys could not call jurors as witnesses to testify about how they reached conviction and death verdicts.

The ruling came after the prosecutor argued that "the sanctity of the verdicts in this case should not be tampered with," and said the defense was seeking

to go on "a fishing expedition." Four jurors were in court for the hearing for formal sentencing and arguments on motions for a new trial.

Manson and three of his women followers were condemned to death last March 29 by the same jury that convicted them of the 1969 slayings of Miss Tate and six others.

The three girls, Patricia Krenwinkel, 23, Susan Atkins, 23, and Leslie Van Houten, 21, their hair shaved to the skull, made no attempt to speak.

The four defense lawyers had asked that the judge not confirm death penalties recommended by the jury on March 29 and that the convictions be reduced to manslaughter.

The judge, after hearing pleas by attorneys to reduce the sentences to life imprisonment, said that "after 9 1/2 months of trial all of the superlatives have been used... all that remains are the stark facts of seven senseless murders—seven people whose lives were snuffed out by total strangers for motives that remain known only to them."

Appeals are expected to delay any execution for at least five years.

N.Y. Lays Off 2,800 In Economy Drive

NEW YORK, April 19 (UPI)—Mayor John V. Lindsay laid off 2,800 city employees today and ordered sweeping cuts in services, warning that his action was only the beginning of a drastic drive to ease New York's financial crisis.

The layoffs affected 800 full-time and 2,000 part-time employees. A statement issued by Mr. Lindsay's office estimated that the move will save the city \$10 million this year.

Other actions ordered by the mayor included cancellation of the scheduled hiring of 150 garbage men, 75 firemen, and 50 school-crossing guards; elimination of 1,850 temporary summer jobs, and a halt to overtime work for all city employees except policemen, firemen and garbage men.

Ogden Nash Seriously Ill

BALTIMORE, April 19 (AP)—Ogden Nash, the master of the limerick and other humorous verse, was reported in critical condition today in a hospital. Mr. Nash, 68, was hospitalized last Tuesday with an undisclosed illness.

U.S. Is Marking Earth Week; Millions Join in Observances

By Gladwin Hill

WASHINGTON, April 19 (UPI)—Environmental-improvement efforts, accorded only one day of formal attention last year, are the goal of a week of official U.S. activities that started yesterday.

President Nixon, who gave no formal recognition to the first Earth Day last April 22, designated this April 18-24 as Earth Week and his action was seconded by a majority of the nation's governors.

Environmentally concerned citizens, numbering probably in the millions, have indicated an eagerness to respond to the official calls for improving the quality of life.

The rallies and rhetoric that dominated the original Earth Day were de-emphasized this year in environmental leaders' planning, in favor of "grass-roots action."

[United Press International reported these events:

In Philadelphia, 50,000 persons, most of them young, sat on the grass to hear a folk-rock concert while the environs in Fairmount Park were closed to automobile traffic.

In New York, some streets were closed and some persons placed tombstones at the Bronx Zoo to lament the extinction of several species of animals.

In Des Moines, Iowa, residents donated more than 211 tons of paper Saturday as part of "Operation WOW—War on Waste." Money gained by recycling the paper will be used for a Dutch elm disease research project.

In Cleveland, to raise money for an environmental action group, a man entered a cage in the zoo's Primate House, where he plans to remain throughout the week. The cage is part of a display of "endangered animals."

Seattle will have a "bike day" to criticize automotive pollution. At Urbana, home of the University of Illinois, there will be a "walk-to-work day."

At Hanover, N.H., Dartmouth College students have organized a program that ranges from emission-testing stations for cars to recruitment of support for a campaign for corporate responsibility.

China's First Envoy To Italy Takes Post

ROME, April 19 (Reuters)—Shen Ping, China's first ambassador to Italy since the Communists came to power 22 years ago, arrived here by air today from Paris to take up his post.

Italy established diplomatic relations with Peking Nov. 6 after secret negotiations in Paris lasting 20 months and became the ninth Western nation to recognize China's Communist government.

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U-2 Pilot Would Revisit Russia, But With Visa

LONDON, April 19 (UPI)—Francis Gary Powers, the U-2 spy-plane pilot whose capture by the Russians helped topple a summit conference 11 years ago, said today he would like to revisit the Soviet Union as a tourist.

"But I think it is unlikely they would give me a visa," he told newsmen.

He came to London to promote sales of his new book, "Operation Overflight," which tells his side of the international incident. He was captured, tried and imprisoned, then released in 1962 in exchange for the Russian spy Rudolf Abel.

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Doubtful State Employees Dismissed

Colombo Says Rebels Hold Some Areas

COLOMBO, April 19 (UPI).—A government statement said today the Che Guevarist insurgents still are in control of a few areas of Ceylon, with "deep concentrations" in some unidentified places.

The statement said the rebels are avoiding contact with troops and security forces, but added, "There is no reason for complacency."

Government sources said the insurgents were operating mostly in pockets and isolated groups in remote areas of the country.

The Royal Ceylon Navy reported naval patrols encountered a band of rebels at the north central town of Kikumagoda, and killed "several." The patrols seized food, ammunition and "a motorized transport," a navy spokesman said. The size of the rebel band was not given.

The government still is enrolling volunteers for the armed forces, indicating the authorities are prepared for further trouble.

Emergency Order
Governor-General William Gopallawa today issued an emergency order empowering state corporations to fire employees suspected of any connection with the rebels, of committing acts against state security or of refusing to obey lawful orders.

The government today tried to counter anti-Chinese feeling by issuing a statement asserting "interested parties" were trying to denigrate Peking.

There has been some anti-Chinese feeling since the government last week expelled the staff

of the North Korean Embassy for supporting the rebels.

[The Ceylon government today strongly denied suggestions of Chinese complicity in the terrorist insurgent movement, the Associated Press reported.]

[Associated Press correspondent Mort Rosenblum was ordered today to leave Ceylon in 48 hours. The government objected to his reporting of the insurgency.]

Today's statement did not connect the anti-Chinese feeling directly with the rebels. It simply said "interested parties" are trying to harm the good relations between China and Ceylon and are spreading "malicious rumors" regarding Chinese technicians working on the Bundaranaike Memorial Conference Hall site in Colombo. The hall is a gift from China in memory of Premier Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike's late husband, Premier Salomon Bandaranaike.

A Defense Ministry communiqué also said the editor of the popular English-language tabloid Daily Mirror has been summoned to appear before the authorities in connection with an editorial he published.

The English-language Ceylon Daily News skirted the issue today when it said in an editorial, "The people of this land, no matter what their party alignment, must be eager to know whether the government has come by any foreign plot in Ceylon and, if so, where the scent leads. Were the North Koreans alone named?"

Meanwhile, the tourist industry has virtually ceased. There are few visitors arriving, and the big hotels are less than half full, with

the majority of their guests foreign journalists.

Soviet Helicopters

COLOMBO, April 19 (Reuters).—The Ceylon government has accepted a Soviet offer to supply helicopters, informed sources said here tonight.

The sources said the government appeared to be adopting a nonaligned posture with regard to aid, having already had initial responses to its requests from the United States, Britain, India and Pakistan.

Russia, the sources added, is anxious to sell helicopters to the Ceylon Air Force, which at present favors American craft.

The sources said Egypt had given five tons of small arms and ammunition, which arrived last weekend aboard an Air Ceylon plane. They said Yugoslavia also offered help.

China, the sources said, offered moral support in a note but as yet no material aid. It was learned that Chinese mission personnel had complained unofficially of harassment by soldiers and police during the dusk-to-dawn curfew.

The sources said police could not distinguish them from North Koreans. The North Korean ambassador and his staff were expelled Friday, apparently on suspicion of helping foment the insurrection.

India has five Alouette helicopters with Indian pilots here—primarily for transport work—and its frigates maintain a sea patrol. There are 100 Indian troops guarding the airport, the sources said.

Brezhnev in Sofia For Bulgarian Party Congress

SOFIA, April 19 (AP).—Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev today was welcomed by friendly, applauding crowds as he arrived by special train for the Bulgarian Communist party congress, opening tomorrow. A reaffirmation of this Balkan country's "unshakable" alliance with the Soviet Union is expected.

Riding with him in bright sunshine in an open Mercedes was Premier Todor Zhivkov, who is certain to win re-election as Bulgarian party chief. He has held the office for 17 years.

Mr. Zhivkov, who is to open the congress with a lengthy report, could point out—although he will not—that Bulgaria is the only Communist country where Moscow's leadership has never been challenged.

Much emphasis is likely to be placed on Bulgaria's economic achievements, helped by Soviet aid that will total \$2.5 billion by 1975, part of it in hard currency.

This nation of 8.5 million population, which claims the most efficient agriculture in the Soviet orbit, topped all other Communist states with an economic growth rate of 8.3 percent annually during the last five years.

Armstrong Much Better

NEW YORK, April 19 (AP).—Jazz musician Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong, hospitalized with a heart ailment, is much improved and has been moved out of intensive care, a spokesman for Beth Israel Hospital said today.

Foreign Newsmen's Itinerary Stresses China's Technology

By Tillman Durdin

SHANGHAI, April 19 (NYT).—A small group of foreign newsmen, including this correspondent, began today the substantive part of a four-day visit to Shanghai that promised an extensive look at China's largest city.

Our visit here still has a link with international table tennis, which was Peking's justification for letting us enter China. Traveling with us is a British table tennis team scheduled for a series of matches with Chinese players in Shanghai.

So far, the Chinese have fixed the itinerary and daily program and the journalists have accepted the arrangements thus far as offering good opportunities for initial insights into China.

Questioning has been intensive and responses immediate and candid during encounters so far.

Tornado Injures 40 in Texas Town

HEREFORD, Texas, April 19 (UPI).—A tornado, glowing white during a night of rain, hail and lightning, slashed a seven-mile path through this west Texas farm town early today, injuring 40 persons, smashing homes and causing \$2 million damage.

"We were lucky, gracious, we were lucky," said Mrs. Edward Owsley, wife of a city patrolman. No one was killed. The twister was one of six reported in west Texas during a night of violent weather.



POCKET EDITION—Malicious, a week-old horse of the American Miniature Breed, looks at the world from the lap of owner Rayford Ely, an Oakland, Calif., auto dealer who has a stable of nine of the dinky animals. The new arrival, weighing 13 pounds and standing 15 1/2 inches at the shoulders, is joined in the picture by the full-grown Fancy Jan.

Karachi Says India Shelled East Pakistan Border Post

By Eric Pace

KARACHI, April 19 (NYT).—The Pakistani government charged today that India used artillery in what it called an unprovoked attack on a border post in East Pakistan last week.

The charge was made public by the Pakistani radio after a formal protest was handed to the Indian high commissioner in the Pakistani capital, Islamabad.

Today's broadcast was the first time Pakistan has publicly accused India of using artillery during the present crisis on the subcontinent.

The Pakistani government says the Indian authorities have been sending arms and supplies into East Pakistan, but that life is nonetheless returning to normal there.

A Pakistani border post three miles north of Kasba, east of Dacca, capital of East Pakistan, was the target of the Indian attack, according to the Pakistani radio.

The radio reported that the Pakistani government lodged a "strong protest" with the Indian representative and said the attack had taken place at 4 a.m. on April 18, "without any provocation."

According to an unofficial translation from the Urdu, the radio indicated that the attack involved "armed Indian nationals who were supported by artillery fire from the Indian side."

No casualty figures or details of the reported engagement were immediately available, but the broadcast called it a "violation of Pakistan's territorial integrity."

East Pakistan Fighting

NEW DELHI, April 19 (Reuters).—The Press Trust of India reported tonight that East Bengal secessionist forces captured the strategic Shalukor Airfield near the town of Sylhet, in the northeast corner of East Pakistan.

The agency said the town itself was in Bengali hands and the entire area had been virtually cleared of government forces.

A wounded Bengali who reached Dacca, on the Indian frontier, said 170 West Pakistanis had been killed in today's fighting around the airfield, PTI said.

PTI also reported fighting for Meherpur, three miles from the Indian border in the western sector of the province. Meherpur is just a few miles from Balid, anathala, the village where the independence ceremony was held Saturday proclaiming the independent Republic of Bangladesh (Bengali nation).

Clashes were also reported

from Brahmanbari and Quassa, in the Comilla area, south of Sylhet, and at Kaligacha and Tangail, in the area around Dacca, the East Pakistan capital.

An official Radio Pakistan broadcast last night said troops had advanced from Chumadanga to secure Meherpur, West Pakistan, but PTI asserted today that Chumadanga was still in the hands of the liberation army.

PTI reported Pakistani troops were in control of the strategic Haridanga railway bridge across the River Padma (known as the Ganges in India), 30 miles north of Chumadanga.

A Pakistani armed column had crossed "if and was heading toward the town of Bheramara, three miles west of the bridge, the agency said.

The reports of continued fighting came in the wake of an apparent all-out offensive by the Pakistani army to seal off all East Pakistan's borders. The army was reported last night to have gained control of almost the entire eastern border area.

Official Indian sources meanwhile denied reports that the Bangla Desh cabinet was operating from Indian soil or that its headquarters was in Calcutta.

The number of refugees from East Pakistan in India doubled at the last 72 hours to about 200,000, the West Bengal commissioner for refugee relief and rehabilitation, said tonight in Calcutta.

Russians Expel Two Belgians

MOSCOW, April 19 (Reuters).—Two young Belgians arrested here in March were expelled from the Soviet Union today for allegedly smuggling in anti-Soviet propaganda and distributing pamphlets, the Belgian Embassy said. They were put on a plane for Vienna, and were expected to continue on to Brussels.

They are Hugo Sebrechts and Josef Hemschoote, both 24 and reported in Brussels to be sympathizers of the Flemish Action Committee for Eastern Europe, which campaigns for the rights of Russian dissidents.

Members of the Flemish Action Committee in Brussels confirmed that the two had been in contact with them before leaving for Moscow, but denied that they had planned to stage a demonstration during the Soviet Communist party's recent 24th congress.

Quebec Backers Arrest Reported

PARIS, April 19 (AP).—French authorities have rounded up about 30 persons suspected as Quebec separatists for the need of Quebec Premier Robert Bourassa's four-day visit here, student sources reported today.

They said about a dozen of the group were under house arrest and that 20 more were required to check in at police headquarters here twice a day.

Both Mr. Bourassa and officials of the Quebec delegation, which arrived in Paris today, said they had nothing to do with the measures.

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APR 20 1971

Disorders Noted by 2 Psychiatrists

U.S. Study Cites Ill Effects of Marijuana

By Jane E. Brody
NEW YORK, April 19 (NYT).—Two psychiatrists have found that "normal" youngsters can suffer serious psychological disturbances following regular smoking of marijuana, without the use of other drugs.

They said that their findings suggested that adolescents might be particularly vulnerable to the effects of this mind-altering drug.

The doctors, Harold Kolansky and William T. Moore of Philadelphia, described 38 such youngsters, aged 13 to 24, in a report published today in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

None of the young patients—selected to be the largest such group described to date—had used drugs other than marijuana and had had any signs of mental

illness before smoking marijuana, the doctors reported.

Eight of the youngsters became psychotic while on marijuana and four attempted suicide. The 30 others showed less severe disturbances, ranging from paranoid delusions of grandeur to excessive sexual promiscuity.

"We're talking about gradual, cumulative effects, not psychotic episodes," Dr. Moore said in an interview. Since such patients are rarely seen in the hospital emergency ward or the psychiatrist's office, he said, this would account in part for the relatively infrequent reports to date of psychological disturbance precipitated by marijuana.

The new report challenges the widely held view and previous research finding that marijuana is a relatively mild intoxicant causing serious psychological disturbances only in rare cases when a person takes a dose far stronger than he is accustomed to.

"I expect that on psychiatric evaluation," Dr. Moore said.

Teacher: Maria Callas
NEW YORK, April 19 (AP).—The Juilliard School has said that opera star Maria Callas will teach in its institute of special studies.

Peter Menchini, the president of the school, said yesterday that Miss Callas will direct and advise young performers in "the lyric tradition" for two six-week periods—one next October and the other starting in February, 1972.

"You'll find changes of varying degrees in all regular pot users." The conclusions of the doctors are already being questioned by other marijuana experts who were informed of the results. "They just don't jibe with the experience and findings of other researchers," one such expert remarked. But he and others reserved more definitive comment until they could carefully examine the Philadelphia report.

Among the typical cases described in the Journal report are the following:
● A 16-year-old girl who smoked marijuana three or four times a week for two years lost interest in her academic work, became hostile and impulsive and dropped out of school. She developed paranoid ideas about her brother-in-law's sexual interest in her, became severely depressed and tried to hang herself. After she stopped smoking marijuana, her depression and paranoia gradually disappeared.

● A 19-year-old boy who entered college with an "A" average started smoking marijuana during his freshman year, became apathetic, disoriented and depressed and failed all his courses. Early in the year, he had gone to a college counselor because he thought he was having a "thinking problem" due to marijuana, but was told that the drug was harmless.

● Thirteen unmarried girls, aged 13 to 22, became sexually promiscuous after using marijuana. Seven became pregnant and four developed venereal disease. All showed symptoms of confusion, apathy, depression, feelings of isolation, listlessness, and suicidal ideas. Most smoked marijuana three or more times a week.

Several patients had delusions such as the idea that they were the Messiah or the Eastern potentate of the Ku Klux Klan.

THE HAGUE, April 19 (Reuters).—Britain and the Common Market Six agreed today there was little hope of a European security conference between East and West taking place in the near future.

This was the broad consensus at a one-day ministerial meeting of the Western European Union, which groups the seven countries for political consultations, informed sources said.

The WEU members and NATO countries as a whole insist that a settlement to the Berlin problem, improving conditions and easing tensions in and around the former German capital, is a precondition for the European security conference proposed by the Soviet bloc.

However, the British Minister for Europe, Geoffrey Rippon, leading his country's delegation to the meeting, said that in bilateral contacts with Hungary and Bulgaria, these countries had insisted there would be no concessions over Berlin before a European security conference.



DRY SEASON—This section of White Rock Lake in Dallas should be under several inches of water and about 50 feet from the shore now, but rainless weeks have left it dry and with cracks big enough to step in.

British Woman Teacher Stirs Row by Her Role in Sex Film

LONDON, April 19 (UPI).—A 23-year-old woman teacher was suspended on full pay today while educators investigated a sex education film in which she appears nude.

The decision followed a conference between the teacher, blonde Jennifer Muscutt, and Kenneth Brooksbank, chief education officer for the city of Birmingham.

Other Birmingham educators were present at the meeting.

The film, entitled "Growing Up," was produced by Martin Cole, a 39-year-old genetics lecturer at Aston University in Birmingham. In addition to the masturbation scene, it shows a naked young couple making love and closeups of sexual organs.

The film was previewed in London on Friday before teachers, doctors and other specialists working with young people, as well as a few teen-agers. Their opinions were as wide as the generation gap.

"It most certainly ought to be shown in schools. It emphasizes how natural sex is and shows that there is nothing to be ashamed about," said Paul Miller, 14.

Sir Gerald Nabarro, a Conservative Member of Parliament, said yesterday the film should be seen by the public prosecutor with a view to bringing charges against its makers.

Sir Gerald said he will campaign to prevent the film being shown. He said he had not seen the film but was relying on "his observers."

Indonesia Power Plant
MAKASAR, Indonesia, April 19 (AP).—President Suharto has officially opened an \$8.25 million power plant built here with aid from Yugoslavia.

3 Seized in Brazil
RIO DE JANEIRO, April 19 (UPI).—Brazilian federal police have arrested three truck drivers and accused them of taking 69 persons—including women and children—to the interior for sale to ranch owners.

The truck drivers admitted that they were taking the families to Mato Grosso, where ranchers would pay them a good price for each worker.

All 69 persons in the truck were freed and federal transport was provided to take them back to their own towns. The truck drivers will be brought to trial later.

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Despite U.S. Initiative

NATO Unit Rejects Ban on Sea-Dumping

By Alfred Friendly
BRUSSELS, April 19 (UPI).—The United States, which earlier had successfully sought a ban on NATO members' intentional discharge of oil wastes at sea, failed today to get a similar NATO ban on all maritime waste disposal.

The American delegation to the NATO Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society had hoped to get authorization for a preparatory body to work up a policy to end the global practice of ocean dumping of universal wastes, trash and sewage.

Like the commitment that NATO countries have made to end intentional oil-waste discharges by 1975 or 1980—an achievement of earlier committee meetings—the idea was to obtain international agreement on a policy to end ocean dumping.

Britain, Canada and France demurred, it was reported, ostensibly on grounds that other international bodies are already working on the problem. Probably the real reason, it was believed, is the financial cost that such a policy would entail.

Some nations, moreover, remain convinced that the ocean is still the best and most logical place for waste disposal, as a simpler and certainly cheaper place than dumps ashore.

N.Y. Harbor Lesson
The United States, seeing the consequences of a sea made dead by the dumping of barge-carried waste on the continental shelf off New York Harbor, was anxious to take the first steps toward international agreement to end the practice. The Danes also said that they could not tolerate delay. Danish delegates told associates that the Baltic Sea was already subject to such oxygen starvation as to be almost another Lake Erie, which is virtually dead, and that the North Sea was rapidly becoming the same.

On other subjects in the two-day meeting, however, there was progress described by the American delegates as remarkable and encouraging. They were particularly impressed by the fact that NATO governments for the most part had empowered their officials to act on problems such as pollution of the air, coastal and inland waters, flood mitigation and highway safety. The Americans were also enthusiastic about development of experimental vehicles designed for passenger protection.

Russell E. Train, chairman of President Nixon's Council on Environmental Quality and head

of the American delegation, emphasized at a news conference that delegates were reporting on positive actions—particularly pilot programs—rather than making around promises.

He warned, however, that it would be folly to expect that pollution of air, rivers and oceans could be ended overnight. He said that the problems were "exceedingly complex" and inevitably costly.

Rear Adm. R.Y. Edwards of the U.S. Department of Transportation told reporters that one major American oil company—he declined to identify it—has already ended the elsewhere universal practice of discharging

oil waste from the flushing of tanker bunkers at sea or in coastal waters. Under regulations pending in America, all tankers must put an end to it by 1975 if possible and 1980 at latest.

It was also learned that the marine safety committee of the International Maritime Consultative Organization, of which the Soviet Union is a member, accepted the challenges of NATO's modern-society committee policy on oil spillage at a March meeting in London. In fact, the Russians asked to make the declaration more inclusive in forbidding the discharges at sea of "noxious substances"—industrial chemicals—as well as oil wastes.

60 Million Micro-Organisms To Be Carried by Apollo-16

By Marvin Miles

HOUSTON, April 19.—Sixty million micro-organisms will be carried on the Apollo-16 lunar mission next March to study possible alterations in growth and mutation rates caused by the space environment.

Five strains of bacteria, fungi and viruses will ride in a small container to be placed outside the command module for ten minutes during the homeward journey from the moon.

Another 20 million micro-organisms will be maintained in the lunar receiving laboratory at the Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston to serve as a ground-based control unit for purposes of comparison.

The flight microbes will be exposed to the space environment during a space walk planned as Apollo-16 coasts toward the earth. The purpose of the experiment, according to Dr. Gerald Taylor, microbiologist at the Houston center, is to measure the effects of space, such as alterations of oxygen pressure, vacuum, weightlessness and solar ultraviolet irradiation on the test systems.

Microbial experiments conducted on the Russian Vostok series, Gemini-9 and 12 and Biosatellite-2, he said, suggest that weightlessness and/or changes in the partial pressure of oxygen may alter the growth and mutation rates of micro-organisms.

The objectives of the experiment are to evaluate not only the effects of these factors but also the genetic alterations stimulated by ultraviolet irradiation.

The inflight package, called a

microbial ecology evaluation device (MEED), some ten inches long and 4 1/2 inches wide and deep, will contain three separate trays, each with 280 chambers, in which the micro-organisms will ride, together with temperature sensors and ultraviolet measuring solutions.

Two-thirds of the micro-organisms will be maintained in a dry state inside the chambers, and the remainder will be in water suspension.

Los Angeles Times

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A better way to go

Newark: Blight and Hope

The striking teachers of Newark, N.J., have gone back to work after 11 weeks—the longest work stoppage of its kind in the United States, and one that was marked by overtones of urban blight and undertones of racial animosity. The combination was ominous, not only for Newark, but for many other, and larger, centers in America. The solution, for all its aftermath of bitterness, provides a note of hope. For Newark has averted a situation that might not only have produced the kind of rioting that scarred that city in 1967, when 26 persons died, but an even more deadly confrontation—such as that which smolders and flares in Belfast.

Newark has all the problems that American cities know today, and to a larger extent than nearly any other. It has seen the wealthy and the middle class move out to the suburbs, leaving the poor with the services they require, but without the ability to pay for them. Many of the poor, and well over half the population, are blacks or Puerto Ricans. They have won political power with a black mayor, Kenneth A. Gibson, and, what is especially pertinent to the teachers' dispute, a majority on the board of education. But with a tax base that, despite the fact that Newark's property tax rate is one of the highest in the country, is still inadequate to the city's needs, and without sufficient aid from either state or federal government to make up the deficit, with acres of abandoned buildings and a staggering crime rate, Newark is in a desperate economic position.

This was reflected in the bargaining with

the teachers—not in matters of pay, curiously enough, but in areas that come closer to the city's racial antagonisms. The board of education majority speaking for the frustrations of their non-white constituents, regarded the teachers as suburban, middle-class visitors to the ghetto, highly paid and insufficiently responsive to the human needs of their students. This despite the fact that many members of the teachers union are black, including their president, Carole Anderson Graves, just released after serving 41 days in jail for violation of a court injunction.

The toughest issue to be resolved—and one which was eventually compromised—was whether teachers should perform such "non-professional" service as monitoring hallways and seeing younger children in and out of school, duties from which the teachers had been relieved in last year's contract. But this was only a symptom of underlying discontent, of rivalry between the board and the union, of unhappiness over the quality of education, of the demand of the blacks that their political power find real expression.

The worst crisis has apparently been averted in Newark. But the city remains a vivid illustration of the fact that black power at the polls is inadequate to meet black—or white—urban aspirations without greater sources of income, and a general readjustment of economic realities in the cities. If the lesson is studied in Washington and the state capitals, it could be very useful. If it is ignored, Newark is not the only city in trouble.

Brinkmanship With Japan

A major crisis with Japan that could damage American security interests severely is looming as a result of President Nixon's decision to hand back Okinawa by treaty, rather than executive agreement. A treaty would require a two-thirds Senate vote; the alternative course would require at most a majority vote of both houses of Congress.

The White House decision, if not reversed shortly, could make the Okinawa accords now being negotiated with Tokyo hostage to the Southern textile lobby and other protectionist interests. The protectionists would need at most the votes of 34 senators to block Okinawa's reversion and gain leverage on Japan to reduce its exports to the United States.

The Japanese suspect that Mr. Nixon chose the treaty route for this very purpose—to fulfill his campaign promise to the textile industry and thus keep open a "Southern strategy" for the 1972 elections. Mr. Nixon's Okinawa decision was made known during the angry week in March when he denounced as an inadequate "maneuver" the Japanese textile industry's plan to curb its own exports starting July—a plan initiated by Chairman Mills of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Okinawa is an emotion-laden issue for the Japanese. Any delay in its return would be extremely embarrassing to Premier Sato, who is committed to regaining administration of the island and the rest of the Ryukyu chain by 1972.

It was only Mr. Nixon's November, 1969, pledge to hand Okinawa back, in return for non-nuclear base rights, that enabled Mr. Sato to push through renewal last year of the Japanese-American security treaty. If the Nixon pledge now becomes a poker chip for textile protectionists in Capitol Hill, the result could be anti-American riots that might ultimately force abandonment of U.S. bases not only in Okinawa but also in Japan.

proper. However, more is at stake than bases.

Japan, now the world's third largest industrial nation, is the linchpin of American strategy in the Far East. The future stability of the area and the progressive reduction of the American presence, as projected by the Nixon Doctrine, depend heavily on Asian arrangements in which Japan is expected to play a key role politically and economically, as well as in its own conventional defense under the American nuclear umbrella. These prospects will be endangered, as former Under Secretary of State George Ball and others have warned, if President Nixon's Okinawa pledge is not kept. Japan ultimately might go "Gaullist" and seek its own nuclear weapons.

Some American diplomats are so concerned at the risks in submitting an Okinawa treaty to the Senate that they are suggesting a delay of several months to see what effect the Japanese textile industry's export-restriction plan has on the level of shipments and whether the plan can be improved by further negotiation. A delay that kept all options open would be wiser than losing control by submitting the Okinawa accords in treaty form.

Much better still would be an executive agreement. That could break the linkage between Okinawa and textiles. The northern Ryukyus and the Bonin Islands, with the same legal status as Okinawa, were returned to Japan by executive agreement—without a congressional vote. This option should not be foreclosed for Okinawa, given the possibility that congressional action, even by majority vote, might be paralyzed by the protectionist lobbies. But the likelihood is that a majority vote approving Okinawa's reversion by executive agreement could be obtained in both houses, if a serious effort were made to do so.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

France and Algeria

France's decision to break off its oil negotiations with Algeria is a serious step which has much wider political implications. In making clear that, in future, relations between the two countries will be put on a strictly business basis, the French government has insured that the special relationship established by the 1962 Evian agreements has effectively come to an end.

But the dispute with Algeria has shown that France's policy of making the Mediterranean a special sphere of influence will be more difficult to achieve than it once seemed.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Peking and the U.S.

No one can believe that the ping-pong trip was arranged by a casual meeting in a taxi. It was all a diplomatic preparation which

had escaped [Western] eyes. It was all underground work which dates back to the beginning of the Nixon administration. The quick and rapid American adhesion to the opening by Peking—Nixon's five points, the liberalization of commerce, the free exchange of tourists and journalists—confirms the disposition of the White House that forms part of a broader plan.

—From Corriere della Sera (Milan).

Fascist Revival

The rioting in Milan confirms the partial renaissance of Italian Fascism. It would be wrong to suggest that the Fascists are at present any serious threat to the state. The recent revelation of plots aimed at a coup d'état had more than a touch of the ludicrous about them. But their revival is symptomatic of the troubled state of the Italian economy.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 20, 1896

PARIS—An outcry is being raised in London on the prevalence of cycling accidents in the streets. There has been, as yet, no outcry in Paris, but accidents are continually occurring, all the time. These are largely due to reckless riding, and perhaps even more largely to the recklessness of the "cochers," and the incapacity of the private rider, who rides for pleasure.

Fifty Years Ago

April 20, 1921

NEW YORK—It was a fashionable audience which witnessed the premiere of "Clair de Lune" at the Empire Theatre last night. It was a "Barymore night," John and Ethel appearing together for the first time since maturity in a play by Michael Strange. Meanwhile, David Belasco announces that he has obtained the American rights to Sacha Guitry's latest, "Le Grand Duc."



'I Only Tap People Who Deserve It.'

This Other Eden, Demi-Paradise

By Anthony Lewis

CAMBRIDGE, England.—The distinguished white-haired gentleman, a fellow of Trinity College, led the way into the library designed for Trinity by Christopher Wren. Then he apologized for having to rush off.

"I must cycle out to the country to meet four Americans," he explained. "I want to show them our violets."

Spring, the English spring, is here, and flowers take precedence over worldly matters. At Trinity flowers are a weighty concern. Last year the issue of whether to replace the geraniums around the fountain in the Great Court so divided the Fellows that it had to be taken to a referendum. The geraniums lost.

In America, at least in the East, spring is so often an explosion—violent and brief. The blossoms burst, the rain floods down and then, too soon, spring is succeeded by the heat of summer.

In England, spring, like other things, is ordered, deliberate, reliable. It begins in London with the crocuses in St. James Park. By April in Cambridge there are bluebells and daffodils and primroses in the college gardens. The sun lingers, the evenings grow long and drowsy.

The seasons are so much more seasonal in England. In the spring English asparagus appears in the shops; peas too. Strawberries are piled up on the barrows, then—too briefly—raspberries.

Sporting fixtures mark out the season in a rhythm seemingly unchanged for generations of society calendars. First comes the Oxford-Cambridge Boat Race. Then the Derby, Ascot, Wimbledon.

life today, the atmosphere in Britain is tepid, quiet, small. It is just that some people like to have small problems. Not everyone wants to seethe.

Right now, for example, the census is a big issue in Britain. Some politicians have denounced it as an invasion of privacy because it asks such questions as where people lived five years ago.

But what a mild bickering it all is compared to the recently disclosed intrusions of privacy in the United States—the armies of military investigators and FBI men quizzing college telephone operators and spying on public meetings.

It is nicer, if more boring, to worry about spring and flowers than about war and wrangling. In no place but England could readers of a newspaper work up a controversy about the first picnic of the year. They have in The Times of London.

Cyril Ray began it at the end of February. He had just driven past picknickers eating lunch by a road in Sussex. Was that a record? Mrs. H. Trotter replied that her family had had a picnic in Scotland on New Year's Day. Five others said they had picnicked together in a London suburban park on New Year's Eve—surely the first picnic of 1971, and, incidentally, the last of 1970.

Christopher Finch wrote that on one recent morning he had seen no letters in The Times claiming a record. He asked, "Is this a record?" Then, finally, came this letter:

Sir, I am a record.
Yours faithfully,
SALLY ELIZABETH RECORD.
(Aged 12.)

800 Million Customers?

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON.—The ballyhoo that surrounded the U.S. table tennis team's visit to China, punctuated as it was by Premier Chou En-lai's sentimental reminiscences about Americans, should not obscure the fact that Peking is relaxing its attitudes for very deliberate foreign-policy purposes.

This is not to suggest that the Chinese move should be viewed in cold-war terms as some kind of plot. On the contrary, it means that Peking is getting back into the game of international diplomacy after an extended period of self-isolation—and its return to "normality" should be welcomed as a salutary development.

At the same time, however, Peking's new flexibility may begin to tilt power balances in the Far East. And, in the face of potential changes in the Asian equation, the United States can no longer operate as it has in the past—on the assumption that China does not exist.

The most immediate objective of the Chinese Communist venture is, quite clearly, to drive a wedge between the United States and Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist regime on Taiwan.

That this tactic is already working was illustrated the other day in the warning by the Nationalist ambassador in Washington that Peking's invitation to the U.S. table tennis players was "psychological warfare designed to divide friend from friend."

The shrill denunciations of the United States coming out of Taiwan are another indication that the Nationalists are becoming increasingly demoralized as they perceive themselves being

left behind while Peking smiles its way into American public favor.

Meanwhile, as the Chinese Communists have undoubtedly calculated, their initiatives toward Americans are sure to create deep anxiety in Moscow that Peking and Washington are edging in the direction of a rapprochement that will weaken Soviet diplomatic leverage.

The hostile rhetoric currently flying between Peking and Moscow is evidence that their doctrinal dispute is still very much alive. Moreover, their troop deployments make it plain that military tension along the Sino-Soviet border is equally acute.

By signaling the possibility of a thaw in their relations with the United States, therefore, the Chinese may believe that they can maneuver the Russians into making concessions at the deadlocked boundary talks that have been going on in Peking for 18 months. Peking also appears to be using the prospect of improved Sino-American ties—even on an unofficial level—as a ploy to elicit a more sympathetic response from Japanese business interests in the hope that they can exert pressure on the Sato government and simultaneously crack Japan's trade links with Taiwan.

Other Asian Nations

Dazzled by the dream of 800 million customers, Japanese firms are now escalating their drive for the China market. Last week, for example, the Toyota Motor Co. sent official representatives to the Canton trade fair for the first time. Japan Air Lines is negotiating to fly into China,

thereby sacrificing its lucrative route to Taiwan.

The likelihood that American businessmen may soon be entering China is apt to stimulate the Japanese even further—with the Chinese Communists, the most skilled of capitalists when it comes to commerce, profiting from the fierce competition.

Matching their American gambit, the Chinese also seem to hope that they can induce other Asian countries to seek accommodations in the spirit of "peaceful coexistence" they first enunciated with enormous success at the Bandung conference more than 15 years ago.

Their support for President Yahya Khan's government against supposedly revolutionary peasants in East Pakistan underlines the extent to which China's national interest rather than ideology dictates its conduct. By the same token, the present Chinese pitch toward Americans paradoxically contrasts with their criticism of U.S. policy in Indo-China.

All this is an almost incredible switch from the tumultuous days when Red Guards were burning foreign embassies and tormenting foreigners in Peking. In the kaleidoscope of Chinese realities, however, it is a new reality.

Confronted by this new Chinese reality, Washington is bound to be compelled sooner or later to recognize that there is only one China, with its government in Peking. If it doesn't, the United States may run the risk of becoming as diplomatically isolated as the Chinese were until a little while ago.

Bernard Levin

From London:

We are promised that if
a burglar puts 'burglar'
in the space for 'occupation,'
the law-enforcement author-
ities will not be informed.

LONDON.—We are having a census here, and lots of trouble to go with it. The census in Britain, as in many other countries, is a decennial affair, and we have had one every decade with very few exceptions (for wars and the like), for 170 years. Right from the start, the census has been greeted, every ten years, with suspicion and hostility among a number of people who believe that it is a device thought up by ill-disposed authorities intent upon oppressing the citizenry, the better to go about their wicked work.

As long ago as 1833, when the idea of a census was first being devised by a widespread belief in the House of Lords was asking, "to what end should our number be known, except that we are to be pressed into the fleet and the army, or transplanted like felons to the plantations abroad?" And what purpose will it answer to know where the Kingdom is crowded and where it is thin, except we are to be driven from place to place as grasshoppers from their cattle?" I do not know whether the suspicious peer ever got an answer to his questions, but in any case the proposal for a census was thrown out on that occasion, and the decennial review of the state of the nation did not in fact begin for another half century, since when it has continued virtually unbroken to a virtually undiminished mutter of opposition.

Most of the criticism has always, very rightly, been directed to two points: the confidentiality of the information gathered, and the use to be made of it. Census returns are not simply made, like income-tax returns or voter registration, by the individual: there is a body of officials, called enumerators, whose duty it is to deliver the forms by hand, insure that they are correctly completed, and collect them afterward—though "provision" is made for those citizens who do not want to deal with any official face-to-face to send their form direct to census headquarters.

The Secrecy Problem
But most people will get their form from, and return it to, the enumerator. How are they to be sure that the information is kept secret? Well, one answer to that question is that the enumerator can go to jail for two years for disclosing any information on the form to anybody at all; another is that, in all the years of the census, it has never been found necessary to prosecute any census official for breach of confidence. When all that statistical analysts require has been extracted (anonymously), the forms are then stored, sealed, for 100 years.

And the use made of the information? Here, again, the most elaborate assurances are given: we are promised that if a burglar puts "burglar" in the space for "occupation," the law-enforcement authorities will not be informed; even other government departments will not be allowed to see the census forms.

Then why the trouble? Why the uproar that has erupted during the past couple of weeks? (The census cut-off moment is midnight on April 25, and the forms are just going out now.)

Well, we can be sure that the personal details are inviolate from prying eyes, why should anybody object? There have been questions in Parliament, and a debate is to come; MPs refusing to complete their forms, and risking a 500 fine thereby; other MPs urging their constituents to refuse to complete their forms; the National Council for Civil Liberties attacking the back of the census inquiry colored by immigrant leaders denouncing it as racist. Why all this?

The reasons are complex, and cast some light on Britain in 1971. First, we have grown suspicious of authority and its bland assurances that something they are doing to us will do us no harm. The census statisticians are undoubtedly honest and scrupulous; but it is pointed out that any government can, by means of parliamentary action, break the seal of confidence and search the records.

Second, we have had our fill, and more than our fill, of prying and snooping and questioning these past years. The quantity of information we have to give to various official and semi-official bodies, often under legal compulsion, has grown enormously in recent times, as the state has played a greater and greater

part in the lives of all. Some times it seems as though we had to spend most of our days filling in forms and answering questions and sometimes it seems as though the questions get not only more numerous but more important all the time.

Next, one cannot help noticing that the number of questions on the census form has grown steadily larger from decade to decade. There are now 28, and they demand information about living conditions, education, place of birth, place of parents' birth, employment and other things. A enormous slice of the suspicion that has greeted the census is devoted to a widespread belief that some of the questions serve no useful purpose, and are included because of the well-known tendency of public officials to go as far as they can whether they serve any useful purpose by doing so or not. (The chief official of the census, seeking to allay this particular suspicion, did not exactly reveal himself by gaily revealing that he had received requests from various government departments, municipal authorities, academic bodies and the like—for a total of no fewer than 300 questions to be included. Many of his hearers could not help feeling that in another ten years they will be.)

The questions about place of birth and "parentage" have, understandably, been greeted with greatest suspicion by immigrant communities and their descendants, many of whom see this as an instrument for their further restriction. Their fears are certainly unfounded, as far as the intent of the present government is concerned, but it is difficult to allay their fears that a future government, bent on a "Powellite" campaign of "repatriation," might be tempted to peek.

And there is a final feeling, that most of the protestations about the usefulness of the census are overdone. The immigrants, for instance, are told that they must answer the questions so that they can get their fair share of jobs, housing and welfare services; they can be pardoned for greeting such reassurances with a home-laugh. The rest of us are told that information on where we lived five years ago, for instance, is necessary so that, from the conclusions drawn concerning our mobility, new roads and schools and hospitals can be built where they are most needed; but anyone who knows just how the number for such things is actually provided, and on what basis will take such assurances with a pinch of salt. (Make that two pinches.)

We are a law-abiding people, on the whole, and we will fill in the census forms willingly enough. But I hope the fuss that has been made this time has been properly registered in the right quarters. It would do our government no harm to decide, and announce that they have decided, to reduce the number and scope of the questions by 1981. Other things, the long-suffering woman may turn, and we may yet see the Registrar-General burned on a pyre of his own census forms.

Letters

That Rascal Reston

Some 15 years ago James Reston, one of his well-written columns with the saying that you once get a girl up on her tip-toes, you had better kiss her. Now, on the 10th of April, 1971, when Mr. Reston is older and presumably wiser, he again ends a column with the sentence, "And as the man said who kissed the pretty girl, you never know unless you try." For all the incisiveness and objectivity of his political commentary, Reston's sense of humor has also been a source of great comfort to many readers. I suspect he is still something of an old rascal.

LUIGI CRISTIANO
Tripoli, Libya.

United We Stand

Herald Tribune, April 14, 1971, page 3, col. 1: "...will be exploded by the United States on April 15th, 1971."

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J. DU BOUCHE
Paris.

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Published and printed by International Herald Tribune at 31 Rue de la Paix, Paris, France. Cable: HERALD TRIBUNE. Phone: 01-42-42-42.

جريدة الـهـرالد

The Looks of French Ready-to-Wear

By Eugene Sheppard
PARIS, April 19.—Color your hair, bright red, and you are in. The French are showing more than 2,000 manufacturers and designers from all the world showing their ready-to-wear fashions here this week. The one thing they agree on is that it can be long, short, straight or crimped like Lady Dracula's, who modeled Ossi Clark's clothes. It can be any shade, but the more the better.

Besides red hair, almost every-thing like shoes with platform soles, and skirts with slits, are in. Sometimes, open toes. Fake shingles are already in the store. To say nothing of the fashions. You have to admit that the most designers have followed Saint Laurent right back to the 40s like so many sheep.

They are short. Though the designers of both couture and ready-to-wear keep their skirts 2 inches below the knees. Truly young collections have been shown that such a thing as a mid-length skirt has never happened.

Paris is like it was in the great days of the Couture. The hotels are packed, and Maxim's is full of parties. Everybody seems to be having a party. Flying saucers, Frankin, Saks Fifth Avenue, president, denies the 42nd store's team of 42 years said to be here. Counting his fingers, he says there aren't more than 11.

High point on today's calendar is Chloé's collection, shown at the restaurant. If the name isn't a bell, it soon will. So will its designer, Karl Lagerfeld. One of the higher-end houses, comparable to Yves Saint Laurent and De la Renta, she will have its own New York boutique in Bendel next month, the store's president, Gerry, has announced after the opening.

Chloé has a definite look—bright, light and sporty. Naturally, at least two of the models are blondes with hair that looks like it's been dyed pink, dusty blue, and rust in the hair.

Lagerfeld's softest clothes are in his collection. You can't beat his big, wide, flared skirts. Made of sheer crepe, they have big sleeves and wide, flared belts to keep them from falling. They are so long that they are a bit like a skirt and a pair of pants. They are extraordinarily long in color—pink, dusty blue, and rust in the hair.

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Blouson jacket and Bermuda shorts in printed and quilted wool by Emmanuelle Khanh.



combine stripes and a kind of flame pattern. The pants are all kinds of denim, and they are either flared or straight and deeply cuffed. In the couture collection, there's a cute tank-top sweater that he puts on over black satin shirts.

Emmanuelle Khanh's collection, one of four shown by Didier Grumbach this afternoon, is completely fresh, original, Emmanuelle Khanh. She quilts flowered cottons to give them body and uses them for jackets and sleeveless life jackets over beautifully proportioned just-above-knee shorts.

One of her contributions is a black crepe party suit with a Vietnamese top that fastens with tiny buttons up the front. A short flared jacket is made of rose-printed mauve challis and belted in patent leather.

The famous Ossi Clark from London shows the longest skirts here so far. They are almost down to mid-calf. Ossi's clothes are the wonderfully limp, boneless type that England is known for, like his ruffled crepe jacket over a 40s crepe dress with suspenders crossing a bare back. He has added a new shape this time—a dress that billows like a tent from the neckline in puckered tier after tier.

The English have their own special sense of humor and do they ever love camp. Some of his prettiest dresses were shown on a posturing Lady Dracula whose hair framed her face with all the charm and subtlety of orange marmalade.

"Are you serious about that model?" I asked him after the show.

"She is today's woman," Ossi replied.

All I can say is, there's hope for us all.

than two years ago when Jane Rather Thibaud, a young American living in Geneva, made a trip to New York and was smitten by the achievements of black artists. She and Mr. Ghent approached Geneva museum officials, who bought the idea on the basis of several presentations.

Mr. Ghent and Mr. Smith think the show will provide a needed introduction for Europeans to the work of contemporary black artists. "They hear about violence," says Mr. Smith, "and we'd like to let them know there are young blacks who are contemplative, who have the same aesthetic concerns as artists everywhere."

GENEVA: First With Black American Art

By Grace Glueck
NEW YORK, April 19 (NYT).—Staid old Geneva, not exactly known as a city of premieres, will nevertheless be first in Europe to stage a show of art by black Americans. Titled "Eight Afro-American Artists," and directed by Henri Ghent, dapper, strapping director of the Brooklyn Museum's Community Gallery, the exhibition will be at Geneva's Rath Museum June 11 through Sept. 5.

In the black art world, its exclusivity has already earned it the title of "Henri's Show" (remember Henry Geldzahler's selective personal exercise, "New York Painting and Sculpture, 1940-1970" at the Metropolitan Museum a while back?) but that does not face Mr. Ghent, who announced that "quality isn't necessarily found in quantity." Limited by a shipping budget (the tab will be shared by Swissair and Ernst Teyss, a German industrialist), he has deliberately confined the show to eight artists, ranging in repute from old master Romare Bearden, currently having a retro at the Museum of Modern Art, to painter-printmaker Ruth Tunnstall, a 26-year-old discovery from Dallas. Others are the late painter Bob Thompson, painter-constructivist Alvin Smith, and four from the West Coast: painter Wilbur Haynes, sculptors Frederick John Siverley and Susan Irons and draftsman Marvin Harden (Everley and Harden have had one-man shows at the Whitney Museum).

Mr. Ghent says he's resisted pressure from some black artists who want in. "I've told them this isn't OEO or model cities or the poverty program," he said. "No friendships—each inclusion was a cold-blooded decision based on quality."

The Selection

Assembling the show, he and Alvin Smith, who's working for a doctorate in art education at Columbia, looked through thousands of slides and sent out some 200 questionnaires "to get the thinking of black artists." Generally, says Mr. Smith, the artists "not primarily concerned with the question of race as related to their art... proved most aesthetically interesting."

The show got started more

Bright Ideas from London for Stationery

By Naomi Barry
LONDON—A small shop has opened in London with the straightforward name of 17 Walton Street Stationers, using the initials of an old-fashioned penman. Success has been almost instantaneous.

The sight of a long shelf neatly piled with fine-quality stock (not even boxed) seems to set off an almost insane urge to emulate Lady Mary Montagu, Mrs. G.K. Chesterton and Colette. The texture and colors of the papers call for black ink. A heavy felt pen would give the best effects.

Since the firm also designs the letterheads, the sample book reveals that the local crème de la crème has been living with suppressed desire for color. The only reason that well-bred white or old ivory were de rigueur, or so it would seem, was because that was all the suppliers offered.

"Oh what a conservative country!" shuddered co-owner Alastair Lockhart as he picked up a batch of mail that just had been shoved under his door. "Envelopes like brown wrapping paper. Don't want to open one of them."

He pointed to a stack of hot chili red paper in the shop. "Love to get a bit of that in the morning."

Among the colors available—

The helper-skeller includes: Sealing wax; plain brown wood pencils made during the war years; a superlative vinyl file case with a leather handle; the flat Moroccan pin seal case that big-time executives use for slipping in disposable note cards; wrapping paper duplicating those fruit setups on slot machines; a clutch pencil with long lengths of lead. Despite all this sophistication, the shop will wrap parcels for you (at a colossal fee). A woman came in with an armload of pots, pans, and jars of home-made marmalade to be wrapped for her daughter in South Africa. The packaging looked great. Everyone was happy. But if you wanted to do the job yourself, there is a bolt of something called Sust-Fix with which even a dolt, by pulling the ribbon, could make bows that Neiman-Marcus would envy.

FASHION ECONOMICS 80,000 Garments Up for Inspection

By Hebe Dorsey
PARIS, April 19.—Paris is having its biggest ready-to-wear season ever.

Some 25,000 buyers have come from all over the world to do business at the 21st Ready-to-Wear Salon at the Porte de Versailles.

The salon is only 11 years old. When it first opened, it had 100 manufacturers showing to 1,000 buyers in 6,000 square meters of exhibition space. In 1959, the French ready-to-wear industry had a turnover of \$200 million and employed 50,000 workers. In 1969, that figure had more than doubled to \$481 million. The industry now has 80,000 workers.

"In 1959, we exported virtually nothing," said Bruno du Roselle, official spokesman for the industry. "Today, we export over \$92 million."

The salon is a gigantic display of some 80,000 garments from 800 exhibitors, a fourth of whom are foreigners. It sprawls over three floors and 50,000 square meters and is highly organized with Air France counters, post offices, banks, beauty shops, theater agencies, a parking lot for 1,200 cars, 17 snack bars, one restaurant that can accommodate 1,000 people, tobacco stores, 37 elevators and a tele service.



Navy blue voile crepe suit by Ossi Clark—first English couturier to have his collection manufactured in Paris.

There are four divisions within the salon itself: The Prêt-à-Porter, which is average, run-of-the-mill and medium priced; The Prêt-à-Porter de Luxe, higher styles and higher prices; the Salon de la Boutique, which is sports-wear-oriented, and the Prêt-à-Porter Fourrures (furs).

"We have 40 deluxe houses, who, along with couture ready-to-wear, account for 10 percent of the market," Mr. du Roselle said. "We have 100 boutique manufacturers which account for 30 percent. Finally, the big industrial manufacturers are represented by 600 houses which account for 60 percent of the market."

The foreign attendance this year is considerable with 10,000

of the 25,000 buyers from outside of France. The buyers are coming by charter plane—three from Sweden, one from Denmark and one from the United States.

"This increased interest," Mr. du Roselle added, "is due to the normal growth and promotion of the French ready-to-wear and also to the fiasco of the last couture collections."

The American attendance has grown in a spectacular manner. Where there were 80 American buyers last year, there are now close to 400 including many store presidents. The French exports to the United States are going up and up too: \$7 million in 1969 and \$9 million in 1970.

There is no telling yet what the exports to America will be this year but they are bound to take a considerable jump. "After all,

those people are here to buy," Mr. du Roselle noted.

This may please the French but it is making Seventh Avenue manufacturers very unhappy indeed. "We intend to fight back," Louis Stulberg, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, told Women's Wear Daily.

"This is a terrible thing that is happening to the United States and the apparel industry is not the only industry being hurt by shortsighted American storekeepers who are buying imports," he added.

"We intend to do everything we possibly can to protect the American worker and call attention to this problem to the American public, even if it calls for picketing stores that sell imports," Mr. Stulberg also said.

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Borg Warm 9-79	96%	96%	Philips 2-79	87%	90%	Holiday Inn 8-82	122	122
BP 6-79	96%	96%	Philips 3-79	87%	90%	Home Depot 1-82	122	122
Calif 9-79	96%	96%	Philips 4-79	87%	90%	Home Depot 2-82	122	122
Calif 9-79	96%	96%	Philips 5-79	87%	90%	Home Depot 3-82	122	122
Calif 9-79	96%	96%	Philips 6-79	87%	90%	Home Depot 4-82	122	122
Calif 9-79	96%	96%	Philips 7-79	87%	90%	Home Depot 5-82	122	122
Calif 9-79	96%	96%	Philips 8-79	87%	90%	Home Depot 6-82	122	122
Calif 9-79	96%	96%	Philips 9-79	87%	90%	Home Depot 7-82	122	122
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Calif 9-79	96%	96%	Philips 12-80	87%	90%	Home Depot 10-83	122	122
Calif 9-79	96%	96%	Philips 1-81	87%	90%	Home Depot 11-83	122	122
Calif 9-79	96%	96%	Philips 2-81	87%	90%	Home Depot 12-83	122	122
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Calif 9-79	96%	96%	Philips 9-81	87%	90%	Home Depot 7-84	122	122
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Calif 9-79	96%	96%	Philips 11-81	87%	90%	Home Depot 9-84	122	122
Calif 9-79	96%	96%	Philips 12-81	87%	90%	Home Depot 10-84	122	122
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Calif 9-79	96%	96%	Philips 6-82	87%	90%	Home Depot 4-85	122	122
Calif 9-79	96%	96%	Philips 7-82	87%	90%	Home Depot 5-85	122	122
Calif 9-79	96%	96%	Philips 8					

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Ambler 814-75.....	101%	102%	Chevron 5-18....	103	104.
Mitsubishi 79-73..	100%	101%	Chessee 6-14-84..	105%	106%
Model tr 7-64....	92%	93%	Chrysler 4-18-88..	67	68
Amonaco 8-13-83..	99%	100%	Chrysler 5-18-88..	76%	77%
Montage tr 9-14-82	100%	101%	Cont Tole 5-18-88..	105	106

(Base Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Mid Long	Long Cont
Yesterday..	\$9.03	\$9.76 115%
Previous ..	\$9.05	\$9.71 115%

PEANUTS

I THINK I'LL SEND MISS HELEN SWEETSTORY A COPY OF MY MANUSCRIPT. IT WAS A DARK AND STORMY NIGHT.

FAMOUS AUTHORS LIKE TO RECEIVE MANUSCRIPTS FROM UNKNOWN WRITERS.

THEY LIKE TO BE HELPFUL, AND BECAUSE THEY DON'T HAVE REGULAR JOBS, THEY HAVE LOTS OF TIME TO WRITE TO PEOPLE.

BESIDES, MISS SWEETSTORY LOVES ME!

B.C.

WHAT ARE YOU DOING?

I'M MAKING WATER BALLS.

WHAT FOR?

ONE MUST DO WHAT HE CAN.

WITH HANDS LIKE THAT I COULD HAVE BEEN ANOTHER MOSES.

PLUMB

PLUMBBOYS NEW "MR. PERFECT" SELECTED THIS MONTH BY THE WOMEN'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT.

AH IS OUTA DANGER!!

YOU'RE OUT OF STYLE!!

BEETLE BAILEY

DON'T GROWL AT ME, YOU DUMB MUTT! I HAPPEN TO OUTRANK YOUR MASTER!

SNAP! SNAP! SNAP!

LET'S GO, FEET! RIGHT ON!

NOTHING OUTRANKS TEETH.

Kelly Klarion

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK, BY AND FOR THE PUPILS.

PRINTING PLANT OPEN TO VISITORS

ARTHUR, Mechanical Foreman

ISN'T IT EXCITING?

RIGHT BEFORE YOUR VERY EYES, LAST WEEK'S NEWSPAPER BEING PRINTED!

BUZ SAWYER

I'M RETURNING HOME, VIC. HOW SOON CAN I GET A CAR TO NAIROBI?

AW, COOL IT, MAN.

WE'RE BROTHERS, TWINS! WE'VE BEEN TOO CLOSE TO QUARREL OVER MONEY.

OKAY, VIC. BUT I'M JUST NOT GOING TO SET YOU UP IN BUSINESS AGAIN... OR CUT YOU IN ON MY PIE.

OKAY, SO WHAT! THE BIG THING IS HAVING YOU HERE, WIN. COME ON, I WANT TO SHOW YOU AROUND.

GOOR THIN'S MORE LIKE OLD TIMES, VIC.

WIZARD of ID

I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THE TEA LEAVES.

DO YOU WANT THE TWO DOLLAR OR THE TWO FIFTY FIFTY?

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

WITH THE TWO FIFTY FIFTY, YOU GET TO DRINK THE TEA.

REX MORGAN M.D.

DOCTOR, I CAN'T HELP BUT FEEL THAT BETH'S BEEN GOING THROUGH SOME SORT OF A NERVOUS PROBLEM—THAT WITH TIME SHE'LL BE FINE AGAIN!

I WOULDN'T RELY ON THAT, MR. BROWN.

MRS. STEVENS, DID YOU EVER SEE YOUR DAUGHTER ACTUALLY STRIKE HER CHILDREN?

NO—THAT'S BEEN SO SHOCKING! BETH'S ALWAYS BEEN A GENTLE, FINE PERSON!

THEN WHY DO YOU BELIEVE THAT SHE'S ABUSED THEM?

WELL, I DON'T KNOW—BY THE WAY SHE'S BEEN ACTING LATELY...

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN BETH ABUSE YOUR CHILDREN?

SHE KNOWS I WOULDN'T TOLERATE IT!

POGO

MISS HELEN

IF I WAS A HUMAN I'D COME RIGHT OUT AND SAY SO...

WOULDN'T SO GAWKY YOU WAS A WOMAN OR A PROPHETARY?

MISS HELEN

MISS HELEN

MISS HELEN

RIP KIRBY

WHY NOT JUST HAVE YOUR WIFE, MADGE, CLAIM HIM? SHE CAN SAY SHE SAW HER PARROT FLY UP TO KIRBY'S TERRACE.

SUPPOSE HE'S ALREADY RATTED ON ME WITH THAT MALDO ROBBED THE ARMORED CAR! STUFF KIRBY WOULD FOLLOW HER BACK TO OUR PLACE AND CALL THE COYS!

EASY, MALDO! YOU'RE RIGHT! WE'VE GOT TO KILL HIM WHERE HE IS...

WHAT'S YOUR IDEA, SHRIMP?

MALDO AND HIS MEN GROW DESPERATE...

AH, THIS IS BETTER! DESPITE THE PICKLE HOAX, PIERRE REALLY LIKES HIS CORN KERNELS AND EGG BISCUIT!

BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The North-South partnership scored a top on the diagramed deal from the Women's Pairs event of the Spring Nationals of the American Contract Bridge League, played recently in Atlanta. North had a minimum hand for a Precision one-club bid, which promises 16 high-card points. In view of the singleton king, a dubious asset, she might have decided to open one spade.

After one club South was headed for slam. A series of natural bids revealed that North held a five-card heart suit and some spade support. As this was a match-point game, the partnership eventually settled in six no-trump rather than six spades.

As dummy was likely to have a singleton diamond, West judged rightly that it would do no harm to lead the jack. The king won in dummy and South determined on a complete safety play to insure 12 tricks.

She played the spade ace from dummy at the second trick and led to the heart ace. Next she led a low spade toward the jack, surrendering a trick in order to guard against either opponent having the remaining three spades. When East won the jack with queen, the finesse against the ten became marked and the declarer had 12 tricks.

This line of play is clearly the best at international match point scoring. At match points, when overtricks are significant, it would perhaps be better to make the first spade play a low card to dummy's jack. This will lose the slam if East has a singleton spade queen, but it results in an

overtrick if West has the queen and the suit breaks three-two. As the card lie, the result is the same whichever play is made.

NORTH (D)
♠ A J 4
♥ K 10 5 5 2
♦ K
♣ K Q 7 4

WEST
♠ 5
♥ 197643
♦ J 3
♣ J 9 5 3

EAST
♠ Q 10 7 6
♥ Q
♦ 10 9 8 7 6 4
♣ 8 2

SOUTH
♠ K 9 8 3 2
♥ A
♦ A Q 5 2
♣ A 10 6

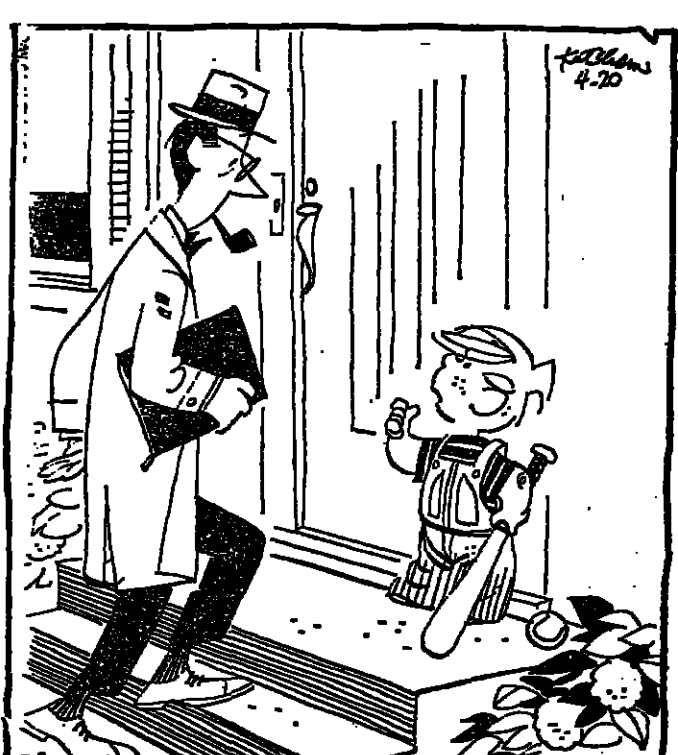
East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

North East South West
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♥ Pass 3 ♦ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
5 ♠ Pass 5 N.T. Pass
6 N.T. Pass Pass Jack
West led the diamond jack.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

GOOF SAFE AFAR
OMNI FELIS BILLO
LEER LITERS SRAS
FIREPLACE POESY
AFIRE INSPIRE
SLINE FADES TILA
CARP EINES REED
AMI ACRES BARGE
BONFIRES SENSE
GAMUT SANG
SOLIS GRAPHS FIRE
SHIR SLEW N DODGE
RAIL APART REDD
FREE ESNE ESSE

DENNIS THE MENACE



"YOUR WIFE IS PRETTY UPSET ABOUT HER KID TODAY."

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GYROP

NOCOL

BALEEG

CROOPE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: CHAMP SNORT GRIMLY TYPIST
Answer: What he thought the lady housewife was, positively—"SMASHING"

BOOKS

THE MEMOIRS OF CHIEF RED FOX
With an introduction by Cash Asher. McGraw-Hill 208 pp. Illustrated. \$6.95.

LIVING ON THE EARTH
Celebrations, Storm Warnings, Formulas, Recipes, Rumors and Country Dances.
Harvested by Alicia Day Laurel. Random House/Vintage 193 pp. Illustrated. Paper. \$3.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

O.K. yes. The American Indian. No hum. Our guilt boxes are so full these days that there is hardly room for the biggest load in our national heritage. Besides, Arthur Kopit piled it too high and deep in his theatrical extravaganza, "Indians". Vine Deloria has already proved that Indians can talk for themselves (if someone will listen); and Dee Brown's history, "Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee", is climbing the best-seller list. So why read "The Memoirs of Chief Red Fox"?

Well, for several reasons. It is an extremely well-written book—articulate, ironic, poetic. It casts some new beams of light on the legendary past, and adds a few perspectives. But most important, it comes very close to rescuing the Indian experience from the realm of legend and fantasy where it largely resides today, by providing a living bridge between history and the present.

One of the world's longest bridges, too. For Chief Red Fox was born on June 11, 1870, in the foothills of the Big Horn Mountains in the Dakota Territory. He is a nephew of the great Crazy Horse himself. He actually remembers seeing the smoke above the Battle of the Little Big Horn, where, he says, General Custer was killed by a hall of bullets rather early in the fight. He hears in the folds of his memory eyewitness accounts of the massacre at Wounded Knee, where the Seventh Regiment took revenge on the Sioux.

He worked for Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show; met Thomas Edison, Alexander Graham Bell, Jack London, Will Rogers, Mark Hanna, Theodore Roosevelt, and Kaiser Wilhelm II; and, in one of his proudest moments, "tomahawked" King Edward VII as part of a simulated stagecoach hold-up put on before an amused audience in London. This year, 1971, Chief Red Fox celebrates his 101st birthday. Believe it or not.

But despite its amusing and enlightening moments, these memoirs are sad—sad because of what was done to Red Fox's people by the white man, and the dignified eloquence with which he recalls it; sad because of the way he was recultivated into a showbiz performer, and the naive pride with which he boasts of it; and sad because it has become so clear that the culture of the Indians was not destroyed for the sake of progress, but rather in the act of regre.

"The blood of 20,000,000 buffalo."

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt reviews books for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Piscatorial pursuit
8 — as a ghost
14 Provokes
15 Greek pastoral region
16 Lover's opening line
17 Corroborate
18 Move suddenly
19 Fogs
20 Upstate N. Y. resort
22 Attention-getting sound
25 Pouch
28 Head: Fr.
29 Frame of mind
31 Rockne
33 Wine vessels
35 River to the Moselle
36 City in India
37 Eat away
38 Brood of pheasants
39 Port Authority income source
40 Millstone support

DOWN

1 Mast support
2 Chemical endings
3 Go away
4 King of Tyre
5 Repeat
6 Snuggle up to
7 Basic time initials
8 Son of Zeus
9 Criticize severely
10 Trait of Scrooge

41 Units of force
42 Falls to be alert
44 Hip bones
46 — corde
47 Army acronym
48 Spoors
50 Ballads
52 Palms
55 More ostentatious
58 Oscar and others
60 Sharpened again
61 Built
62 Parts of double boilers
63 Postulates

11 Fuzz
12 Eastern campus
13 — drink
15 Stage husband
19 Memory study
21 Eared seal
23 Short race
24 Harbor craft
25 Widows in a
26 Card game
28 Land's land
27 Shore bird
29 Half a fly
32 Feeble
33 Tearful earful
34 Befuddle
37 Hesitating sounds
41 Grammar cases
43 Lament
45 Soccer positions
48 Chalcedony
49 Set apart
51 Drags
53 Simus: Prefix
54 Proofreading word
55 Hindu title
56 Kind of party
57 Exclamations
58 Meadow
59 Noisier: Altho

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30
31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62

